PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA!
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

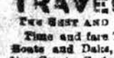
THE
Bombay Gazette

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,772.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
17th July	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA ..	10618
31st "	EGYPT	7912	.....	
7th Augt.	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	9600
14th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	
4th Septr.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	9800
11th "	CALEDONIA	7552	.....	
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA ...	1050
25th "	PERSIA	7551	.....	
2nd Octr.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10880
9th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the Importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favorable terms.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to
W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KOERNER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Aug. 1909
TRIESTE	5,096	S. Clitnak	1st Sept. 1909
KOERNER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Oct. 1909
AFRICA	4,719	.....	1st Nov. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,281	M. Dabcevich	16th " 1909
KOERNER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
ERAGA	5,895	G. Gilithaber	16th " 1909

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND ...	6,046	R. Nitsche	26th July. 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana f rom Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North Germ an Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipt at TRIESTE to another steamer of this Company which takes about 9 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
NIPPON	6,350	E. Tarabochia	24th July 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,
W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Custom House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI to LONDON (via MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers	Leave Liverpool	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Karachi ..	June 10	...	July 10	July 24
S. City of Delhi	June 23	July 20	For Cal cutta	
E. Merton Hall	...	...	...	Augt. 2
S. C. City of Benares..	June 30	July 22	July 27	Augt. 14
A. Trafford Hall	July 10	Augt. 2	August 7	Augt. 23
S. City of Agra	July 17	...	...	Augt. 24
C. City of Glasgow ..	July 27	Augt. 19	August 24	Septr. 10
S. City of Madras.....	Augt. 7	Augt. 31	Septr. 5	Septr. 21
C. City of Calcutta ..	Augt. 18	Sept. 10	Septr. 15	Nov. 1
E. Merton Hall	Septr. 25	...	...	Nov. 8
A. City of Vienna	Septr. 21	Oct. 16	Nov. 2	...
E. C. City of Athens ..	Oct. 5	Oct. 29	Nov. 2	Nov. 18
S. C. City of London..	Oct. 14	Nov. 2	Nov. 7	Nov. 23
A. Trafford Hall.....	Oct. 21	Nov. 14	Nov. 19	Dec. 5
S. C. City of York	Oct. 29	Nov. 17	Nov. 22	Dec. 10
S. C. City of Glasgow.	Nov. 6	Nov. 28	Dec. 3	Dec. 15
S. City of Agra	Nov. 16	Dec. 11	Dec 13	Dec. 30
S. City of Madras ...	Nov. 27	Dec. 21	Jan. 9	...
C. City of Manchester.	Dec. 17	Jan. 9	Jan. 14	Feb. 1

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars apply to
Messrs. ED. BATES & SONS AGENCY,
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI Direct,
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons. about	Sailing Date.	Time.
BULIMBA	2,510	....Mon. 19th July	noon.
KOLA	1,208	....Thur 15th July	9 a.m.
LHASA	3,171	.....Fri, 16th July	6 a.m. †

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on Monday 19th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,208 tons, on Thursday, 15th July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Basrah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about 17th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY,
12th July, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT.	6,378	Barillon.....	5th Aug. 1909
NERA	5,838	Martin	26th Sept. "
DUMBRA	5,685	X	28th Oct. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	25th Nov. "
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	23rd Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon.....	20th Jan. 1910

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiane's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,838	Martin ..	16th July 1909.
DUMBRA	5,685	X	13th Aug. "

For further particulars apply to—
L. BRIGARD,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	Date.
CIRCASSIA ...	6716	....C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	...14th July. 1909.
SCINDIA ...	8106	....Wm. Kelso	...26th July. 1909.
CASTALIA ...	6388	....J. Hamilton	...10th Aug. 1909.
ELYSIA	6388	....A. Haig	...22nd Aug. 1909.
MASSILIA ...	5091	....J. Thomson	...10th Sept. 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	....A. Tait	...27th Sept. 1909.
CIRCASSIA ...	6716	....C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	...11th Oct. 1909.
SCINDIA	8106	....Wm. Kelso	...25th Oct. 1909.
CASTALIA ...	6388	....J. Hamilton	...10th Nov. 1909.
ELYSIA	6388	....A. Haig	...27th Nov. 1909.

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay to Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers :—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back fpom Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

The Advertised Rates to Portsaid include a Free Pass between Portsaid and Cairo.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL :—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* GOVERNEUR ...	3,409	Burmeister ..	22nd July
SOMALI	2,960	Greiwe	2nd August

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

Passengers will call at Seychelles.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadow Street, Bombay, 30th June, 1909.

FRAMJI NOWROJI & Co.

Indian Condiments, Gold Medals & Diplomas.

Address:
Forbes Street,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 3-4 per thousand; unlit printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG,
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*
LONDON BANKERS :
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ltd.
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

AMOY,	HONGKONG,	RANGOON,
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	SAIGON,
BATAVIA,	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI,
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG,	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,50,000 provided the sum secured amounts to Rs 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 15 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 700,000
HEAD OFFICE :
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON
BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras.	Chittagong;	Aden, (Steamer Point.)
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi.
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Nutebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. *Ag. Manager.*

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS :

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Bt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq., (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon ; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... „ 15,500 000
HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA
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Asuno-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchun	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Penglien (Mukden)	Shanchai
Dairen (Dalny)	Wantsaki	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS :—
The Bank of England ; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY. *Manager.*

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Exclusive Novelties, Artistic and Distinctive in Design.

DEPARTMENTS.

JEWELLERY
WATCHES
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English Chiming Clocks, and Reproductions from Old Styles, Chippendale, Sheraton, Etc.

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DINING and DRAWING ROOM CLOCKS, Etc.

EVERYTHING NEW AND UP-TO-DATE.

In Necklets, Pendants, Brooches, Bracelets, Scarf Pins, Lace Breeches in Pearl and Enamel or Fancy Stones.

Large Stock of UNSET STONES FOR MATCHING,

WE DO YOUR REPAIRS ON THE SPOT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

LA FLOR DE NERALDO.

		Weight per cent. lb.	oz.	Per box. Rs.	a.
Admirals... ...	In boxes of 25 ...	1	13	17	8
Prince de Monaco.	„ 50 ...	1	8½	25	0
Bouquets ...	„ 25 ...	1	5	16	0
Bouquet Elegantes	„ 25 ...	1	5	10	0
Regalia Metropole	„ 50 ...	1	8½	17	8
LA FLOR DE HENRY CLAY.					
Regalia de la Reina.	In boxes of 25 ...	1	8	13	12
Regalia Preciosa Extra Fina	„ 25 ...	1	5	13	12
Regentes ...	„ 25 ...	1	14	13	0
Britanica Chica...	„ 50 ...	1	7½	23	0
Dalias	„ 50 ...	1	1	15	0
BOCK.					
Plaisir Imperial...	In boxes of 25 ...	1	12	16	0
Favorcidos ...	„ 50 ...	1	2½	15	0
Perfectos Extra...	„ 25 ...	1	11	17	8
LA CORONA.					
Bayaderas ...	In boxes of 50 ...	1	5	15	0
Puritanos Extra Fina	„ 50 ...	1	5½	17	12
Austriacos ...	„ 25 ...	2	1	17	8
LA INTIMIDAD.					
Rosas Extra Fina	In boxes of 50 ...	1	6½	12	0
Claveles	„ 50 ...	1	5	14	0
A. DE VILLAR Y. VILLAR.					
Alicantes ...	In boxes of 25 ...	1	9	15	0
Regalia de la Reina	„ 25 ...	1	4	11	0
Non plus Ultra...	„ 50 ...	1	8½	35	0
Arturos ...	„ 25 ...	1	12	17	8
Deleites ...	„ 25 ...	1	1	12	0
Especials ...	„ 50 ...	1	8½	15	0
LA ROSA AROMATICA.					
Aromaticos ...	In boxes of 25 ...	1	1	7	8
Regalia Corona ...	„ 50 ...	1	5	11	0

DUTCH HAVANA CIGARS.

			Rs.	a.
La Lista Regalia Elegante ...	per box of 50 ...		2	12
Cherry Brandy, very popular ...	„ 50 ...	„	3	0
Natural Principes Bouquets ...	„ 50 ...	„	3	4
Rarezas	„ 50 ...	„	3	8
La Fortuna, Diplomaticos ...	„ 50 ...	„	4	0
La Bolsa, Imperiales	„ 50 ...	„	5	0
Las Hermanas Mexican	„ 50 ...	„	5	4
Mi Bella, Delicious Smoke ...	„ 50 ...	„	5	8
La Flor De Medana, Dainties ...	„ 50 ...	„	6	0
El Sol, Imperiales	„ 25 ...	„	4	0
La Bolsa Superiores	„ 25 ...	„	4	8
Primissima, Esceptionales ...	„ 50 ...	„	7	0

EL ALICANTO.

Extra Flor Fina.

In square boxes of 50... ... ... per box ... Rs. 6 0
The above are packed in cedar wood inside, and Vacuum tin outside, in fine condition,

CIGARS MADE IN BREMEN.

			Rs.	a.
Dona Anna with Gold foil	per box of 50 ...	Rs.	12	0
Vera, Flor Fina „	„ 25 ...	„	6	8
Flor de Alma, Silver foil	„ 25 ...	„	4	0

Liberal discount is allowed to Messes and Clubs, and on orders for 500 and upwards.

THEODORO VAFIADIS AND CO.,

Cigar Merchants, 20, Esplanade Road.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,

YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

Telegraphic Address :—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 839
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

GARLICK & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST

ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

LARGE STOCKS OF

CAST AND WROT IRON PIPES,
SLUICE VALVES, COCKS AND FITTINGS,
SHANK'S BATHS, CLOSETS, Etc.,
CEMENT, X. P. M. and R I B METALS,
STEEL BARS, ANGLES, PLATES,
FLOORING TILES,
PIG IRON and LEAD.

JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS'

RESTAURANT & CONFECTIONERY,

25-27-29 Ghurch Gate Street, BOMBAY.

FRUITS for DESSERT.

		Rs.	a.
Crystallised Assorted Fruits...	Per lb.	1	8
French Fruits in Syrup—Apricots, Peaches, Pears, Macedoine, Reine Claude, Raspberries, Cherries	per bot.	1	12
"All Gold" Brand Californian Fruit (large 2½ lbs. tins), Bartlett Pears, Lemon Cling, Peaches, Apricots, Queen Anne Cherries, etc.	per tin	1	0
Excelsior Peeled Muscat Grapes	per tin	1	0
Evaporated Stewed Prunes	per tin	1	0
Cherries in Maraschino	per bot.	1	12
Finest Muscotel Raisins	per large jar	2	0
Finest Almonds and Raisins	„ „	2	8
French Plums	per jar	1	4

SEND FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

Telegrams—"MONGI BROS., BOMBAY," Telephone No. 325.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payments which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,600 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

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Kerosine Oil Brands :—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° „ „
Monkey 125° „ „
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, the 16th day of August, 1909, for the SUPPLY of NAVES AND AXLES.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 400 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 12th July, 1909.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto subsisting between HARIDAS NARRONDAS, of Bombay (who until recently traded in the name of HARIDAS NARRONDAS and Co., and HARIDAS GORDHANDAS and Co.), and our clients BAI GENGABAI, widow of the late Mr. Gordhandas Soonderdas, and Mr. Chaturbhuj Gordhandas Soonderdas, under the name and style of Haridas Chaturbhuj and Co., has this day been determined by our clients and that a Suit is about to be filed in the High Court of Bombay to give effect to such determination and that all persons, firms and companies are hereby WARNED against having any dealing or transaction with the said Haridas Narrondas in the name or on behalf or on account of the said firm of Haridas Chaturbhuj and Co.—Dated this 7th day of July 1909.

MANSUKHLAL, JAMSETJI & HIRALAL,
Attorneys for Bai Gungabai and Mr. Chaturbhuj Gordhandas Soonderdas.

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ESTABLISHED 1899.

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Public Accountant.

E. K. PALIA, (M.A., F.C.R.A., F.I.S.A., (London).

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THE GREAT EASTERN REMEDY
FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN IS
DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S
ESSENCE OF NEEM.
Price, Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle.
WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF IT.

From Pandit Koilas Nath Sukul, Pysician to H. H. Maharaja of Balrampore :—"Anything that can be said in praise of your newly invented 'Essence of Neem' is insufficient to describe its merit as a Purifier of Human Blood. I have much pleasure to let you know, that within the short space of the past six months I have given it ten different trials in some of the most obstinate skin diseases, these of which were advanced cases of Indian Leprosy and your Essence has in all of them effected most admirable cures, the like of which I have never noticed during my practice of last twelve months."

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MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

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BRITISH & CONTINENTAL
MANUFACTURE
5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES
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Prices quoted on receipt of specifiostion for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

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The Sovereign Remedy of the present time is
AQUILA TONIC.
Rebuilds health, broken down through physical exertion, or mental over-work, or through other excesses.
Supplies the wanting salts, and infuses vitality into the Cebro-spinal, and Sympathetic systems. It is a marvelous Brain-Food. Per Bot. Rs. 3-8.
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NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.
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FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire" Ltd., at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ltd."

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Modeven Street, and are now located at 2 ELPHINSTONE STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—per Insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—ORTON & CO., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. I. R. Gardener, 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

NO MORE DIABETES—"RUBINE" promptly improves the general Health, reduces sugar by half in two weeks and cures the disease within a short time. Rs. 5. DASTOR SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. the "Bombay Club," Fort.

AVAILABLE at once.—Excellent ACCOMMODATION for Bachelors and Married couples. Furnished Rooms, with or without Board. Good, central position. Good Table. Terms on application to Box No. 1884, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BICYCLE FOR SALE.—A GENT'S "SWIFT" BICYCLE with patent automatic back brake, front view brake, electroplated rims Bell and Lamp, in good order, Rs. 300. No offers. Apply Box No. 1836. Care of The "Bombay Gazette."

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of Scotland and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—By a EURO-PEAN with large experience, English and Indian, in the Draper's trade. Age 30, married, strong and energetic. Will accept post of MANAGER or CHIEF ASSISTANT in Gent's and Outfitting Department. Good testimonials. Will accept Rs. 300 with small commission to start with. Reply to "P. G.", care of this Paper.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; audit printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

FOR BACHELORS.—Available at once BOARD and LODGING in a cool, healthy locality, near the Taj Mahal Hotel and the Apollo Bunder; cool, airy, apartments and good table. Rs. 70 each. Apply early to Box No. 1748, care of this paper.

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 556, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases: By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o Bombay Gazette" Office.

LOST.—ON SATURDAY EVENING LAST, the 10th instant, between the Municipal Office and the Cawasjee Hall a pair of GOLD PINCE NEZ with MY PHOTO LENSES. A good reward will be made to anyone finding it. Report to "M. N.", care of this Paper.

MILLINER.—WITH large experience seeks EMPLOYMENT in a European Firm in Bombay. Married, middle-aged. Possesses good testimonial. Willing to accept reasonable salary with small Commission. Apply to "M. F." care of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 1 must be paid in advance.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence Rs. 2 and 2 per day. Very easy terms for permanent guests. Splendid Hart, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

TO BE LET from 1st October next.—The premises now occupied by the Kalbadevi Post Office in the Dabholkar Wada, Kalbadevi Road; most suitable for any Bank, Local Industrial Stores, or Merchants' Pedlies.—Apply to SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR, Chowpaty Road.

TO BE LET.—1st and 2nd Floor, RUBY HOUSE, Colaba; 2 or 3 to Tram and Station, 3 bed, dining and Drawing Rooms, Rent moderate. Apply to K. DUBOSH, Ruby House.

WANTED.—A cultured English LADY as RESIDENT GOVERNESS, in a Parsee family. Apply with testimonials and references to Box No. 1961, care of this Paper.

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WANTED.—TO BORROW Rs. 10,000 on good and reliable personal security. Correspondence must be treated "Confidential." Repayment by monthly instalments. Fair rate of interest.—Apply stating terms to "Confidential", care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—TO PURCHASE a HOUSE in Bombay. Prepared to give up to Rs. 20,000 for good position and ample accommodation. Must have Electric Lights and Fans and possess flats. Immediate possession also necessary. Apply with full particulars as to position, accommodation and year of construction to "F. O. B.", care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A SLEEPING PARTNER with a Capital of Rs. 50,000 for a lucrative business in the Mofussil. Profit of 10 per cent. obtained during the past 3 years. Reply to "Mofussilite," care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED A TYPIST.—Applicant must be quick and energetic. Apply stating experience and salary required to Box No. 1949, care of this Paper.

WANTED GRADUATES and UNDER-GRADUATES for the Sir C. J. R. Gandevi High School. Strong in Mathematics, and French will be preferred. Apply to THE HEAD MASTER, Gandevi

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WANTED TO HIRE a GODOWN for Machinery, near Docks. Please apply with full particulars to Box No. 1903, care of this Paper.

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Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied. Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

S. R. PILLAI & Co.,
7-8 HUMMUM STREET, **BOMBAY.**

Do you want a SOUND SECOND-HAND CAR at a sound price? If you do, study this list.

	Rs.
WOLSELEY.—8-10 H. P., four seated, in excellent condition, complete with hood, lamps, &c.	1,800
BEAUFORT.—8-10 H. P., single cylinder Magneto ignition, 3 seats, newly painted and upholstered, new hood, lamps and horn, &c.	2,250
DE DION.—8 H. P., 3 seated run-about, complete with hood, lamps, &c. ...	1,500
WOLSELEY.—6 H. P., 3 seated run-about. A splendid little car, complete with hood, lamps, &c.	1,700
ALLDAYS and ONIONS.—8 H. P., four seated. A very serviceable car, complete with hoods, lamps, &c. ...	2,000
WOLSELEY.—12-14 H. P., 5 seated. Just the car for town or country use. Complete with hood, lamps, &c. ...	2,700
ORLEANS.—12 H P., 4 cylinder, 5 seats. In first class condition. Complete with hood, lamps, &c.	3,250
HORBICK.—10-12 H. P., 4 cylinder, 5 seats. Very smooth running. Complete with hood, lamps, &c. ...	3,250
DE DION.—9 H. P. four seated, complete with hood, lamps, &c.	2,500
DE DION.—9-10 H. P.. four seated, just repainted and with new hood, in beautiful condition	3,250
SIDDELEY.—10-12 H. P., almost new, 3 seated, complete with hood, lamps, &c. Accessories alone worth Rs. 1,000	4,000
DE DION.—9-10 H. P., four seated in good condition, complete with lamps, Stepney wheel, &c.	2,800
DE DION.—9-10 H. P., four seated. Just thoroughly overhauled. In perfect condition, Complete with hood, lamps, &c.	3,000
PANHARD.—15 H. P., 4 cylinders, magneto and battery ignition, 5 seats, will do 40 miles an hour. A great bargain. Complete with hood, lamps, &c.	3,500
ORLEANS.—16-20 H. P., 4 cylinders, just completely overhauled. Can be painted any colour to suit customer. Complete with hood, lamps, &c. ...	3,500
RAPID.—10-12 H. P. This is a new car, complete with canopy, lamps, &c. ...	4,000
ARGYLE.—12-14 H. P. 2 cylinders 5 seats. Complete with speedometer stepney wheel, hood, lamps, &c.	3,400

Having studied the list consult our Mr. WHITE about the CAR of your CHOICE.

If you want to buy or sell a Car, let us know, we will do it for you. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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OFFER THE FOLLOWING :—

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Tuition by EXPERTS.
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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wants and other Guaranteed Rights.
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IMPORTERS OF
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SAW MILL SUPPLIES.
Wood Trimmers.
Saw Benches, Band Saws,
Mitreing Machines, Mortisers,
Pendulum Saws, Hand Jointers,
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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £1,200,000
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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shares purchased or taken to be ascertained on application.
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Subscribed Capital.....	Rs. 70,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,55,000
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.
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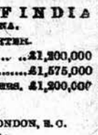
Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

Clean Cool Comfort for the Skin.



Natures's secret for a clean healthy skin is ICILMA NATURAL WATER—this wonderful water contains an absolutely new principle that does away with the necessity for greasy or starchy skin foods, glycerine, herbs or essences. The Icilma principle is to so cleanse and stimulate the natural energy of the skin that this is able to resist heat, cold or age.

Icilma
(pronounced—eye-silma).

All Icilma Toilet preparations are made with Icilma Natural Water and for giving tone and transparency to the skin, preventing and curing irritations from cold, wind, heat or insect bites, and after shaving they are supreme. Nothing else known will give the same clean cool comfort, healthy transparency and velvety softness as Icilma.

ICILMA NATURAL WATER.
ICILMA FLUOR CREAM.
ICILMA SOAP. ICILMINE
Of all good Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

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A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. Since 1829. **SARSAPARILLA**
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get **N.B.** the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus **WILKINSON'S** Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with **PURE BLOOD.**
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

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ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.
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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.
For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cock etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.
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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.
J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.
CLAIMS PAID £26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000
NEW SCHEMES.
DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.
CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.
For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE **ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**
Established 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,25,00 000.
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.
The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.
For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL

allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Our highest grade "Coventry Cycles," warranted five to ten years, despatched direct from the factory to anyone on approval at less than lowest manufacturers' prices.
LATEST MODELS £3 10 to £9
Coaster Hubs, best makes of Tyres, Brakes Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, variable gears and all latest improvements.
PACKED AND DELIVERED FREE to any port in the World. We guarantee safe delivery. Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits can be made. Lamps, Bells, and sundries at half usual prices. Write at once, and secure exclusive agency and sample machine at once.
MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. 328, LIVERPOOL.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ASK FOR
Huntly Blend,
and take no other.
When you ask for
Club Blend
SEE THAT IT IS IN A
Square Bottle and bears the Old Lamp Trade Mark.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. General Post Office, Bombay.
THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM
Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)
With 18 Years' Practical Experience,
Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S.
STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE
A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

'PAISLEY FLOUR'
Is the SURE Raising Powder.
It simplifies and improves home baking. In use 2 ozs. are mixed with every pound of flour, before making the dough.
This way is cheaper and more reliable than using cake or bun flours.
Try it to-day, you will find that it is as good as we say it is.
Recipes in every tin.
Brown & Polson make it.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Re. 1. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.
Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.
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DRAUGHTSMAN for Loco., Carriage and Wagon Superintendent's office. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem. Applications with copies of testimonials to LOCO. SUPERINTENDENT, B. & N.-W. RAILWAY, Gorakhpur.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
Transact every kind of Pursuval Agency, particularly:—
NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jagirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.
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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.
DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO SMOKERS ONLY.
HIGH CLASS INDIAN CIGARS
Manufactured by the leading Cigar Manufacturers of India:—
SPENCER AND CO., LD.
MC DOWELL AND CO., LD.
OAKES AND CO., LD.
The best in Dutch Havanas, and Real Manilla Cigars.
A choice selection of FRESH EGYPTIAN and AMERICAN CIGARETTES, TOBACCOS, and SMOKERS' REQUISITES always in Stock.
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.
ORIENTAL CIGAR CO.,
69, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

You want Beautiful Teeth
—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beautiful teeth; to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay.
All you require is a good brush and
Rowland's Odonto
"For Your Teeth."
It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.
Buy it, because it's best. 2/9 at your own chemists. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

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	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	" 13 12	" 11 0
Quarterly ...	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly ...	" 2 8	" 2 0
MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.		
Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
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Monthly ...	" 3 12	" 3 0
SINGLE COPY ...	... ONE ANNA.	

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ...	... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ...	... " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

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First Insertion ...	... Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
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Fifth and upwards ...	" 2-0	do.
Minimum charge ...	" 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.
For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.
The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memorials Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 1 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [12TH JULY, 1909.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 9th July, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	75	86,122
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	140	16,344

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent, from 1st April.
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent, „ 1st July.
Bank of Bombay... 4 per cent. „ 24th June.
Bank of Madras ... 5 per cent. „ 29th June.

Money:—
The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay has increased by 49 lacs rupees.

Exchange:—
The Exchange Market is steady. The rates are 1s. 3 29-32d. for T. T., 1s. 3 15-16d. on Demand, and 1s. 4 1-16s. for credits 3 months' sight. Transactions in Bank Demand for forward delivery in September were booked at 1s. 3 31-32d. and for November at 1-4. Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft	...	1s. 3 15-16d.
Credits—3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight	...	1s. 4 3-13d.
Do 3 months' sight—France		168 3-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks		137 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight...		129 3-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...		152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...		172 1-2

Government Paper:—
The Government Paper Market opened at 94 1-4 for 2nd August settlement and improved to 94 5-16, at which it closed quiet but steady. Ready Paper was placed at a premium of 3-16 to 1-4 per cent. A trifling business has been transacted. The Calcutta quotations were advised in the forenoon as 94 1-2 for cash and 94 3-16 forward delivery within as month.

We quote :—

Cash	...	...Rs. 94-8 } Quiet but
1st Settlement	...	... „ 94-5 } steady.

Bullion:—
The price of Bar Silver was up 1-16d. on Saturday last in London and unchanged in forward delivery in 2 months, the quotations being 23 9-16 for both. The closing tone was quiet but steady. The quotation in New York was up 1-8 cent at 51 1-8. Our local market opened at 60-6, ex-duty, for August delivery, and advanced to 60-8, at which there were sellers at the close. The September settlement kept 2 annas higher. Spot silver was placed at one anna lower than the rate ruling for August. A limited business only has been done to-day.

Bar Gold closes as under :—

				Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	...	...	...	24	3	0
Australian Bar Gold	...	...	...	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	...	...	...	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns		...	...	15	6	6
English Dragon Sovereigns		...	...	15	1	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready				60	7	0a
Ditto 1st Settlement				60	8	0a
Ditto 2nd Settlement				60	10	0a
a Sellers.						

COTTON.

Market Report:—
Owing to the continued rise in the Home markets our market is firm and prices for New Crop are about Rs. 2 higher all round. There is some demand for Oomras, Khandeish and Bengals for all deliveries up to January, but sellers are disinclined to operate to any extent, and only a small business is passing. We quote as under.

Ready cotton continues strong owing to the smallness of unsold stocks. There is a moderate demand and prices show a tendency to advance.

QUOTATIONS :—		Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	... ...	277	Mar. 1910
Good M. G. Broach	... ...	268½	„ „
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	...	249	Jan. „
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon		245	„ „
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	...	240	„ „
Fine M. G. Amraoti	... ...	240	„ „
Fine M. G. Muttia	... ...	228	„ „
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	... ...	224	„ „
Fine M. G. Khandeish	... ...	223	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengals	... ...	221	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengal	... ...	231	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Bengal	... ...	241	Nov. „
F. G. H. G. Bengal	... ...	206	Jan. 1910

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone	... ...	Firm.
Estimated Sales	... ...	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	... ...	1,000 „

Future Delivery Prices:—

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·73	6·65	6·63	6·60
+11	+11	+10	+10
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-Apl.**
6·59	6·59	6·59	6·59	6·58
+11	+11	+10	+10	+10

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed:—
The market is firmer and we quote :—

Ready ...	...	...	Rs. 8 11	0 B. T.
September ...	...	...	„ 9 4	6 R. T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is dull. Quotations are as under :—

Ready Brown Kutni	...	Rs.	7 4	0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat	...	„	7 14	0 „
Ready Yellow Cawnpore	...	„	7 13	0 „
Brown Delhi	... ...	„	7 12	0 R. T.

Poppyseed:—

Ready ...	...	Rs. 10	7 0 B. T.
Tone—Easier.			

Castorseed:—

Ready ...	...	...	Rs. 24	8 0
July-August	...	...	Rs. 7	0 0 R. T.
Tone—Strong.				

Cottonseed:—

Ready ...	...	...	Rs. 24 8 0
Tone—Steady.			

Shawseed:—

July-August	...	...	Rs. 6	1 6 R. T.
Tone.—Steady.				

WHEAT:—
The market is firm. We quote :—

White Delhi	...	...	Rs. 6	6 6 R. T.
White Pessi 85 p. c.	...	...	„ 6	10 0

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—

Bombay	...	...	...	1,440 X. D.
India	...	...	...	76 C. D.
Indian Specie Bank		...	...	55 1-2 C. D.

Mills:—

New Great Eastern	...	...	200

Presses:—

Indian Cotton	...	...	127 1-2
New Beras	...	...	526
New Mofussil	...	...	750

Miscellaneous:—

Bamankas Manganese	...	...	9 1-4
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary.			81
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference			149
Colaba Land and Mill	...	...	1,120
Port Canning & L. I. Co		...	640
Trencher and Co ...		...	570

Railways—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	...	...	600
Amritsar-Patti,	...	...	122
Capti-Valley	...	...	432 1-2
A big lot of Bamankas Manganes			
shares has changed hands	...		9 1-4

RECEIPTS.

Following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. to-day :—

Cotton	... ...	...	1,686 bales.
Wheat	... ...	...	26,295 cwts.
Rice	... ...	...	2,828 „
Seed	... ...	...	5,056 „
Pulse	... ...	...	95 „
Flour	... ...	...	1,608 „
	... ...	...	424 „
	... ...	...	1,936 „
	... ...	...	635 „
	... ...	...	137 „
	... ...	...	5,468 „
	... ...	...	3,940 „
	... ...	...	53 „
	... ...	...	696 „
	... ...	...	nil.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 12.

Bank D D is quoted at 1s, 3 15-16d. Three and a half per cent Government paper, at 94-8.

Shares:—Coal—Baraboni is at 14 1-4; Bhalgora, at 15; Barakur (Ord.), at 11 1-2; East Indian, at 42 1-2; Kosoonda and Nyadee, at 31; Katras Jherriah, at 3 1-2; Raneegunge, at 14 7-8 and Pendra, at 11 1-4.

Jute.—Kanknarrah Co(Ord.), is at 117; North-brook (Ord.), at 1 10 1-8.

Debentures.—5 per cent. Alliance are at 98; 5 per cent. Kanknarrah, at 99.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 10th July, 1909, as compared with the statement of 3rd July, 1909 :—

LIABILITIES.	July 3. Rs.	June 10. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,03,00,000	1,03,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	47,41,022	36,47,754
Public Deposits at Branches ...	51,55,758	49,55,336
Other Deposits ...	9,69,45,335	10,14,16,624
Post Bills ...	17,888	18,647
Sundries ...	25,19,519	21,59,212
Rs....	12,96,79,522	13,24,97,573
ASSETS.		
Government Securities...	1,62,24,036	1,58,44,344
Other authorised Securities.	9,14,799	5,68,691
Crediting on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,81,86,042	1,70,32,786
Loans do. do.	3,43,89,552	3,52,26,659
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,54,60,222	1,47,20,564
Dead Stock ...	3,01,435	3,01,460
Stamps ...	4,991	4,894
Bullion ...	5,66,055	5,56,903
Balances with other Banks.	15,32,370	13,99,783
Sundries ...	5,64,753	3,98,980
Cash ...	4,15,38,267	4,64,42,609
	12,96,79,522	13,24,97,573

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 6th July, 1909 as compared with the statement of 29th June 1909 :—

LIABILITIES.	June 29. Rs.	a.	p.	July 6. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,65,00,000	0	0	1,65,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c ...	1,55,09,529	15	5	1,50,18,351	5	6
Other Deposits, &c ...	17,48,66,773	7	10	18,05,85,759	13	0
Bank Post Bills, &c...	8,11,947	12	6	8,87,981	6	7
Sundries ...	25,59,301	6	8	16,54,032	10	10
Rs ..	23,02,47,552	8	5	23,49,46,125	3	11
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities other authorized Investments ...	2,76,27,544	0	0	2,83,08,854	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	49,75,114	0	0	49,94,479	0	0
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,19,09,002	7	9	3,87,86,876	2	5
Bills discounted, &c ...	4,35,35,224	11	10	4,30,97,020	15	9
Balances with other Banks ...	2,35,69,007	8	7	2,36,28,853	12	5
Bullion ...	40,34,495	0	3	41,88,831	7	4
Dead Stock...	3,830	12	0	3,830	12	0
Stamps ...	21,06,268	8	10	19,88,051	7	6
Sundries ...	16,649	10	9	16,054	7	8
	2,40,517	0	1	9,85,417	4	1
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	14,80,67,653	12	1	14,59,98,369	5	2
Cash, &c., at Branches ...	8,21,79,898	12	4	8,89,47,755	14	9
	23,02,47,552	8	5	23,49,46,125	3	11

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office ...	15,19,406	Decrease.
Government Balance at Branches ...	10,23,227	Increase.
Other Deposits ...	57,18,986	do.
Post Bills...	76,034	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments ...	7,00,775	Increase.
Loans ...	31,22,126	Decrease
Accounts of Credit...	4,88,204	do.
Mercantile Bills...	50,846	Increase.
Cash at Head Office ...	42,58,644	do.
Cash at Branches ...	25,09,213	do.
Percentage 44·88.		

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 10th July, 1909.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1909-10..	£16,200,000
Remitted from 1st April 1909 to 10th July 1909, by Council Bills...	£ 7,894,401
„ „ By Gold...	£ nil
Balance to be remitted from 11th July, 1909, to 31st March, 1910...	£ 8,305,599

DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—2,000 cwts bone meal, Croft Mody and Co; 12 bales wool, M Balia; 1 bundle carpets, Grindlay Groom and Co; 51 bales wool, R Ragoonathdas; 26 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 250 bales wool, B Hurbhum; 9 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—478 pieces teak scantlings, Mackenzie's Saw Mills.

FOR LONDON.

Himalaya s—10 bales carpets, 13 cases condiments curiosities etc and 4 bales hairs animal, King King and Co; 5 bales capets, H G H Mahomed and Sons; 146 cwts cashewnuts, R Jewandas and Co; 10 cases brassware rugs etc, L B Bhootwalla; 5 cases ganja, S Bhimji; 40 bales hides and skins, H O and H Moosa; 85 bales hides and skins, 37 cwts nutmeg, E Sultanally; 26 bales skins and hides, R M Kooka.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wildenfels s—104 bales cotton, 110 bales cotton-fly W Wolf and Sons, 152 bales cotton-fly, K Visram and Co, 1,000 cwts myrabollams A Khimji, 4 pots geramum oil N Futehally and Co, 105 cwts gum R Damjee and Co, 500 cwts myrabollams, P Jethabhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Urquhart s—501 cwts poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Deo Balduino s—28 cwts turmeric, N Bros and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—25 cases yarn S Smidt and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Deo Balduino s—2,720 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Deo Balduino s—550 bales cotton and 1,000 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros

FOR GENOA.

Havraise s—350 tons old iron, H Tajbhoy.

FOR VALETTA-MALTA.

Deo Balduino s—21 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—2 pots andropogan, Baner and Krause.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—21 cwts sharkfins 127 cwts olibanum and 750 cwts manure, K N Meani and Co; 28 cwts sharkfins, J Mahomed; 1,000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ischia s—709 bales twist, C Bhawnidas.

FOR KOBE.

Ischia s—260 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 200 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Currance and Co; 700 bales cotton, A W Campbell and Co; 205 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandi and Sons.

FOR OSAKA.

Ischia s—300 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CHICHGUR—July 12, Nanabhoy Ruttonjee Chichgur, Balaram Street, Grant Road, opposite Methodist Church, aged 60. Funeral at 8 a. m. (S. T.) this (Tuesday) morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

JOHNSTONE—RODRIGUES—July 7, at the B. V. M. of Assumption Church, Georgetown, Madras, by the Rev. Father L. X. Fernandes, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Baretto and Joseph, Francis Laurence, Chief Guard, Madras and S. M. Railway Company, son of the late Lazarus and Mary Johnstone, to Jesophine Mabel, daughter of the late Elizabeth and Edward Rodrigues, late Foreman of Messrs. P. Orr and Sons, Madras.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 9m; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 8·21m., 7·52s; Low water, 1·24m., 2·11s.

Harwood League Football : Rovers vs. The Gloucesters, Cooperage.

Maxim : "Be strictly honest in all your dealings and be just to everybody, then you need fear nobody."—W. Whiteley.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, 17th, 4h. 14·6m., p.m.; First Quarter 25th, 5h. 15·3m. p. m.; in Perigee, 8th, 1·5h. a.m.; in Apogee, 23rd 11·8h., a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, July 14.—Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p. m., Badham Pile and Co., Rampart Row, 6 p.m. Bombay Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m. Harwood League Football : Government Telegraph vs. The Hornets, Cooperage. Sun rises, 6h. 9m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 9·25m., 8·56s. Low water, 2·17m., 3·19a.

Thursday, July 15.—Joel's Fans Supply and Engineering Company. Siddik Building, 5-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 9m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 10·20m., 9·54s; Low water, 3·7m., 4·15a.

Friday, July 16.—Harwood League Football : Bombay Gymkhana vs. Government Telegraphs, Cooperage. Indian Manufacturing Company, 12 Humam Street, 4 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 10m. Sun sets, 7h. 19m. High water, 11·8m., 10·43a. Low water, 3·54m., 5·5a.

Saturday, July 17.—Sun rises, 6h. 10m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 11·50m., 11·28a. Low water, 4·38m., 5·50a.

Sunday July 18.—Sun rises, 6h. 10m.; Sun sets, 7h. 18m.; High water, 0·28a. Low water, 5·19m., 6·31a.

THE MILL STRIKE.—All the operatives of the Dinshah Petit Mill who had struck work, having returned, the Mill is working with the full complement.

THE BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—A lecture will be given by Miss Dobson on music in its highest uses and aspects with musical illustration to-day at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the residence of Mrs. Westropp, the Ridge, Malabar Hill, kindly lent for the occasion. Purdah arrangements will be made.

POLICE NOTICE.—Some umbrellas, some waterproof coats, some hats, a pair of opera glasses, a motor car lamp reservoir, violin strings, a wooden box containing various articles, a bundle containing blankets horsecope, etc., a pansupari bag and cash, a nickel watch and chain, a silver watch and chain, a quantity of native toys, album of sonnets and verses, a leather purse and cash, a red pugri, and also other miscellaneous articles have been taken charge of by the Police and await owners.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

The Japanese War March	Banzai ... Bonheur
Overture ...	Rosamunde ... Schubert
Minuet ...	Original String Quintette ... Bouherini
Fantasee Der Bajazzo ...	Pogliacel ... Leoncavallo
Valse ...	Weiner Burger... Ziehrer
Selection ...	A Life on the Ocean ... Binding
New Dance ...	La Karquette ... Clerice

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per s.s. "Kaiser" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 15th instant. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Nera" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. on Saturday the 17th instant. Parcel mail for Netherlands, India, closes at the New General Post Office at 12 noon the same bay.

ADDRESS TO A MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT.—A successful gathering of Parsee ladies and gentlemen took place on Friday, the 9th instant, at the Parsee Fire-temple in Ahmednagar, to present an address to Khan Sahib Byramjee Sorabjee Cardmaster, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Nugar District Court, and one of the leaders of the Parsee community at Ahmednagar, on his being unanimously appointed President of the Ahmednagar Municipality. About a hundred ladies and gentlemen assembled for the purpose. The meeting was presided over by Darabshaw Eduljee, one of the representatives of Messrs. Cursetjee and Sons of Ahmednagar. The address was read by Mr. Bomanshaw D. Nugarwalla. The address, with a handsome silver casket, was presented to Khan Sahib B. S. Cardmaster by Mrs. Dhunjishaw Rustumjee Nugarwalla. In the address a short history of Khan Sahib Cardmaster's successful career was given, congratulating him, and the Parsee community in general on his appointment as President. The meeting dissolved with an unanimous resolution to send a telegram of sympathy to Lady Curzon-Wyllie and to the relatives of Dr. Lalkaka, expressing abhorrence at the cowardly crime. Taking advantage of this opportunity the Parsees of Ahmednagar performed a Jasan ceremoney after the presentation of the address. The success of the gathering was due to Messrs. Dhunjishaw B. Nugarwalla, Merwanjee Nowrojee Antia and Kaikusroo Jamsetjee Bhaga t.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF BOMBAY.

THE Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, who returned to Bombay by the last English mail steamer, has resumed charge of his office from Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, who acted for him. Sir Basil Scott was with Mr. Justice Batchelor on the Appellate Side yesterday.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes.—"I is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

AN AGREEMENT FOR MORTGAGE IMPUGNED.

Serious Allegations Against Defendants.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

SAFOORABAI WIDOW AND OTHERS VS. ABDULLABAI KHAKIBHAI AND OTHERS.

For the Plaintiffs :—Mr. Rustom Wadia and Mr Jehangir Davar, instructed by Messrs. Unwalla and Pirozshah.

For 1st and 3rd Defendants :—The Hon. Mr. Strangman and Mr. Snortt, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co.

The plaintiffs in this case are Safoorabai, widow of Joosub Abba; Bayabai, widow of Jan Mahomed Joosub; and Sulleman Abdulla Joosub, the last two being minors under the age of 18, all of them Cutchee Memons. The defendants are Abdullabhai Khakibhai, Bombay Khoja; Abdulla Joosub, Cutchee Memon, now an insolvent; Bai Ajbai, wife of Abdullabhai Khakibhai; Mr. R. D. Setna, Official Assignee; and Rahim Valli Mahomed.

The plaint stated that Joosub Abba, a Cutchee Memon, died intestate on the 8th March 1902, leaving him surviving two sons, the second defendant and the second plaintiff, and one grandson, the third plaintiff, son of the second defendant, and a widow, the first plaintiff. The property of Joosub Abba was all ancestral, consisting of two unmoveable properties, and two tailors' shops one situated opposite Watson's Hotel, carried on under the name of Cheap Jack and Co. and the other on the first floor of the Great Western Hotel, under the name of Hajee and Company. The second defendant was said to be a young man, who fell into the hands of the first defendant, who was alleged to have led him into evil courses. The second plaintiff was said to be given to drink and to be encouraged thereto by the first defendant. The first defendant was said to have taken from the second defendant promissory notes for large amounts, although little was actually advanced. The second defendant also incurred debts in the business of the two shops, and was induced by the first defendant to execute an agreement, dated 25th December, 1904, to mortgage the whole of the estate of Joosub Abba, including the two shops, for Rs. 45,000, out of which Rs. 15,000 was alleged to be advanced at the time of execution. The agreement was not registered, and the plaintiffs said it did not effect their interest in the ancestral estate. The second plaintiff was said to have been induced by the first defendant to sign the agreement on a subsequent date without any consideration. He was a minor at the time and he repudiated all liability under the agreement. The Rs. 15,000 alleged to have been paid by first defendant on execution of the agreement was not paid. It was dealt with as follows :—First defendant retained certain sums for brokerage, etc., and ostensibly drew a cheque for Rs. 10,000, which was handed to Mr. Craig who executed to the second defendant a promissory note for Rs. 10,000. He said sums had not been paid to Mr. Craig at all, or if ostensibly paid, the same was only part of a scheme to the ancestral property into the hands of the first defendant. Plaintiffs said that, before the time of the execution of the agreement, the second defendant and the second plaintiff had mortgaged the immoveable properties of the estate to Valli Mahomed Peer Mahomed for Rs. 10,000, and had executed a further charge for Rs. 5,000. Second defendant also executed another charge for Rs. 2,000. These further charges were not registered, and did not affect the properties. The second plaintiff was not present at and had nothing to do with the execution of the agreement by the second defendant, who was kept by the first defendant completely under his control. The first defendant had taken possession of the two shops and the goods therein. He then got a mortgage deed prepared, in which he and his wife Ajbai appeared as mortgagees for Rs. 2,500. The second defendant threatened the first plaintiff and ultimately she was induced to execute the mortgage for Rs. 25,000. The first and second plaintiffs repudiated their signatures to the mortgage-deed. Plaintiffs prayed that it may be declared that the agreement and the mortgage are not binding on the interests of the plaintiffs in the estate of Joosab Abba; that the estate may be partitioned among the parties entitled thereto and according to their respective interests that first defendant may be ordered to account for the estate come to his hands; that a receiver may be appointed, etc.

The first and third defendants in their written statement, denied the material allegations of the plaint. They denied that the second defendant was a young man of weak intellect or that he at anytime fell into the hands of the first defendant; or that the first defendant had the second defendant under his influence. It was untrue that the original second plaintiff was induced to sign the agreement by the first defendant, or that he did so without consideration. It was also untrue that he was a minor at the time or that he received nothing whatever. Prior to the execution of the agreement, he had incurred debts and had decrees passed against him. The true facts regarding the agreement were incorrectly stated in the plaint. These defendants submitted that the agreement and mortgage were binding, and that the estate was liable to them. These defendants were ready to render all accounts which the Court may seem just.

The details of the suit were proceeded with.

CONSIGNMENTS OF LINSEED.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

JAMNADAS GANESHDAS AND OTHERS VS. JOHN SARAPICT GALSTAUN.

For the plaintiffs : The Hon. Mr. Strangman. with Mr. Jehangir Davar, instructed by Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhoy and Co.

For the defendant : Mr. Robertson, with Mr. Shortt, instructed by Messrs. Crawford; Brown and Co.

His Lordship yesterday proceeded with the hearing of the suit of Jamnadas Ganeshdas and two others, all of Bhiwani in the District Hissar, in the Punjab who were carrying on business in the name of Fulchand Lachminarayen, through their moonim in Kalbhadevi Road, vs. John Carapict Golstaun, European merchant of Calcutta, in which the plaintiffs claimed to recover Rs. 20,490, with interest from October 1905, and costs.

The plaintiffs stated that the defendant had arranged through their firm at Calcutta that their Bombay firm should act as his Pakka is Adathias for the purchase and sale of linseed and for its consignments, as he directed, to Calcutta, to the United Kingdom, or to the Continent. According to the custom and usage of the Bombay market, the office of the Pahka Adattia was a cepted by the plaintiffs for a reward, as the Pakka Adatia had to undertake the making the deliveries at the due dates. This arrangement was in the May 1905. One consignment of linseed in that month, which showed a balance of Rs. 4,000 in favour of the defendant, was taken delivery of by him. But when he was reminded to take delivery of the September consignment of 725 tons, he asserted that the May delivery was for the "readies;" and he repudiated the September delivery, which showed a large loss, because the prices had fallen. The defendant had ordered these transactions through Pragdas and Lachmandas. The plaintiffs claimed the difference between the amount realised by the resale by them of the linseed on the defendants' account and the rates at which the orders had been accepted by them on his behalf Hence this suit.

In his written statement the defendant said that there were, he was informed, four other partners in the plaintiffs' firm named Chiranjilal, Fulchand, Jugalkishore, and Baijnath, besides the plaintiffs Jamnadas and his two partners, viz., Lachminarayen and Gitumal. The above four partners were necessary parties to the suit. The defendant did not admit the custom and usage of Bombay market, or that the transactions between him and the plaintiffs were on the footing of the rules obtaining in Bombay. Besides Gardhilal he never authorised anyone, neither Pragdas nor Lachmandas. He became aware of the September delivery of 725 tons in September only; and promptly repudiating it, he disclaimed any liability on its account.

The hearing was proceeded with.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CLAIM ON A PRO-NOTE.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

NARAYAN RAVJI RANADE VS. GANGARAM RATANCHAND MARWADI AND ANOTHER.

For the Applicant :—Mr. D. R. Patwardhan.
For the Opponent :—Mr. P. D. Bhide.

This was an application presented to the High Court under its extraordinary jurisdiction. The applicant stated, among other things, that he instituted before the First Class Subordinate Judge, Nasik, a suit on a promisory note for the recovery from the opponent of the balance of the principal and interest which amounted to Rs. 287. The opponents admitted by their written statements that they passed a promisory note for the amount, but they pleaded satisfaction and performance to the extent of Rs. 275 and urged that the note sued on was not the indentical note which they had passed. The Subordinate Judge found that the theory regarding the suppression in the genuine note was a mere invention and passed a decree in favour of the applicant. In appeal, the District Judge of Nasik dismissed the whole claim with costs on the ground that the note sued upon was not genuine as there appeared many divergencies in the signatures of the parties. Against this decision this application was made in the High Court and their Lordships, after reviewing the evidence in the case, held that the Subordinate Judge's decree should be restored.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

MAZAGON.

Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

INFRINGEMENT OF ARMS ACT.

Inspector De Burgh charged Haji Amin Mulla Jadarkhan, a Pathan, with possessing a revolver and 34 rounds of ammunition and nine guns, belonging to an Enfield gun in contravention of the Arms Act. Mr. Athavle, Pleader, appeared for the accused.

The complaint was that a Police Inspector from Akola arrived in Bombay to search the accused's house in connection with a dacoity committed there. Inspector De Burgh went to search the house on the 8th instant and found the box which contained the arms and ammunition.

The defence was that the box was left with him by a man named Ahmed Latiff, who was taken to Akola in connection with the dacoity.

Further inquiry was adjourned.

HIS NINTH CONVICTION.

Inspector Fuller charged Rama Dhondi, a damaged character with burglary and theft of wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 4·12.

The evidence showed that the accused broke into the house of one Narayen Anu at Gamdevi on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. When he was leaving with the articles the complainant's wife who saw him raised an alarm. He was arrested. He pleaded guilty and admitted eight previous convictions. Another man, who had accompanied the accused to the complainant's house, was also charged with trespass. They were convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH OF MR N. R. CHICHGAR.

WE deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. Nanabhai Ruttonji Chichgar, a well-known Parsi journalist of this city, who was recently appointed General Manager and Secretary of the "Bombay Gazette." He died last evening in Dr. A. M. Masina's Hospital at Clare Road, Byculla. Mr. Chichgar caught a chill last Wednesday, and went home to his temporary residence at Andheri. For the following two days there was no improvement in his condition and on Friday afternoon last, he was removed to the residence of his mother-in-law at Grant Road, where he was placed under the treatment of Dr. D. N. Parakh and another medical gentleman. There were no symptons of immediate danger in Mr. Chichgar's condition during Saturday and Sunday; and his friends and relations hoped for the best under the treatment of Dr. Parakh and Dr. H. M. Masina, whose assistance was called in on Sunday. Yesterday morning after consultation, Mr. Chichgar was removed to Dr. Masina's Hospital in Clare Road, where an operation was performed on him, which, unfortunately, terminated fatally about 6 o'clock last evening.

Mr. Nanabhai was a younger brother of Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar, formerly a member of the Bombay Legislative Council; and on leaving the Elphinstone College, where he was educated, was appointed a Reporter on the staff of our local contemporary. A few years ago, he purchased the "Akhbar-e-Soudagar," a Gujerati Daily, and placed it in the forefront of native journals. The offices of the paper, situated at the corner of Armenian Lane, were destroyed by fire some months ago, since which time Mr. Chichgar led a comparatively retired life until six weeks ago he was appointed to the management of this journal. He made friends wherever he went, and his death will be mourned as a distinct loss to the Parsi community.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 13.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE HEATON.)

At 11-30 a.m.

For Judgment.

55-08 Bicknell M and R N Joachimson and others vs Meghji Valabhdas Kanga and P.

For Consent Decree.

472-09 Captain and V Syed Abdul Mahomed Syed Kutbudin Edroos and another vs Syed Abdul Bueker Syed Kutbudin Edroos and another P S Billimoria.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Cause.

458-09 Craigie L and O the Advocate General of Bombay vs Sir Jamshedji Jejeebhoy 5th Brt and others Craigie L and O.

(

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 15TH JUNE 1909.

No. 3362.—WHEREAS it is proposed, under the provisions of section 14 of Bombay Act No. VI of 1863, to establish an additional stand at the entrance of Queen's Road to Willoughby Road along the south curb stone for public conveyances plying for hire in Bombay.

Now therefore it is hereby notified that any objection or suggestion which may be received in writing by the Commissioner of Police, or the Secretary to Government Judicial Department, from any person with respect to the establishment of the said stand before the 1st day of August 1909 will be duly considered.

By order of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. H. DuBOULAY,
Acting Secretary to Government.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P. & O. Co's. steamer Devanha, 4,785 tons, Captain W. Hayward, R. N. R. arrived in harbour on Monday from Shanghai via intermediate ports and Colombo with China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. G. Hyde, Miss Temple, Mr. B. Morrer, Mr. J. Dacack, Mr. Manley, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Evans, and infant, Mr. Morrison, and 1 deck.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, 10th July, should be regarded as a Half Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus.....Capt F G Bird.....R Navy
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr F. Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt Comdr A S Balfour.....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A.J. Marsack...R I Marine
R I M S Investigator....Lieut Thyne in charge....Survey S
R I M S Palinurus....Lieut Thyne in charge. ..Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 12.

Bendu .....3821 Millson ..... W & A G & Co
Lhasa .....McDiarmid ..... M M & Co
Pandit.....3832 Cribbin .....1-7 T M'son & Co
Shah Jehan.....2566 Webb ..... B & P S N Co
Saifi.....1445 ..... Bo & H S N Co
Strathgarry...2340 Stanhope ...W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Islanda	3860	.....	Robertson	.....	N F M M & Co
B Devanha	4,785	Hayword	Shanghai	4-8	P & O Co
C & R Clan Urquhart	3797	Sommerfell	Dunkirk	20-7	J Finlay & Co
D & E City of Karachi	3563	.....	K'chi	14-7	K N & Co
F Clan Forbes	2509	Backets	Chittagon	18-7	J Finlay & Co

30 Ton Crane.

Kola	510	Cole	Busreh	15-7	M M & Co
G Naseri	98	LeMesurc	P Gulf	17-7	B & P S N Co
H Elba	.....	Capt Cacace	Italian Man-of-War	Repairing	
L Linga	951	.....	Cutbush	Karachi	16-7 M M & Co
M Shah Ameer	1922	...	Pigot ...	Mauritius via Karachi	13-7 B & H S N Co
N Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	Jedda	17-7	B & P S N Co
O Barbara	2444	.....	Vass	Antwerp	13-7 W & A Graham & Co
P Wildenfels	3552	Denber	Hamburg via Karachi	14-7	W & A G & Co
Q Kaiser	1714	.....	Holds	Z'bar	15-7 A Strandes

H W P D

Sabarmati	524	Mahomed	Repairing	.....	Bo S N Co Ld
Satranji	547	Esmail	...Repairing	...	B S N Co Ld

M W D D

Aquthia Julia	694	Curtis	Singapore	14-7	F F Campbell and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Havraise	3549	Jacob	Havre, &c	1-8	K N & Co
2 Circassia	4315	Osborne	L'pool	.....	14-7 W & A Graham & Co
3 D'Baldinno	2684	Maganzini	Genoa	.....	15-7 F & R S N Co
4 Ischia	2431	Belsito	Hongkong	17-7	F & R S N Co
5 Dunster	3016	Rutter	Dunkirk &c	14-7	K Nixon & Co
6 Ormley	2730	MacCam	Dunkirk.	31-7	W & A G & Co
7 Birkhall	2731	Jones	Hull	24-7	W & A G & Co
9 Colaba	3896	Robertson	Antwerp	15-7	M M & Co
10&11 Himalaya	3709	Spicer	London	17-7	P & O Co
12 & 13 Cafedonia	3529	Powell	S'ghai	21-7	P & O Co
14 Lhasa	950	MacDirmid	Karachi	16-7	M M & Co
16 Ben Vrackie	2535	Hunter	Hull	.....	14-7 W & A Graham & Co

ARRIVAL.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
12	Devanha s	Hayward	S'ghai, June 22

DEPARTURE.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Goalpara s	Davidson	Busreh, &c

The steamer Kola, for Persian Gulf, &c, began to load yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Nera, left Aden for Bombay on 11th instant, and is expected here on 16th instant, at 1 p. m.

The P. & O. Co's. steamer Assaye, left Hongkong, on July 12.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Nippon, from Trieste, left Aden on the 10th instant, and is due here on the 17th instant morning.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's. steamer Capri from Hongkong, left for Bombay on the 12th instant.

MADRAS, ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	From
3	Morven	Bombay
7	Norfolk	Calcutta
8	Clan Macneil	Chittagong
10	Fangtarn	Middlesbro

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 13th July.

150. Detail for the week ending 17th instant:—

To-day, Tuesday, 13th instant.—"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

II "L" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-45 p. m.

III For Recruits of "G" Coy. at the Cathedral High School at 6-30 p.m.

Wednesday 14th instant—"M" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 3-45 p. m,

II "H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4 p. m.

Thursday, 15th instant—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a.m.

II "I" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p. m.

Friday, 16th inst.—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

II "H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 12 noon.

Subject for the week.—Physical Training without arms.

C. N. MOBERLY, Capt.,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R.

THE largest Transatlantic liner which has yet been built in Germany, the "George Washington," had made its maiden voyage to New York. The "George Washington," which was launched last November, was built by the Vulcan Company, of Stettin, for the Norddeutscher Lloyd Company. The following table gives the principal details:—Tonnage, 27,000 tons; length, 722 feet; beam, 78 feet; cargo capacity, 13,000 tons; speed, 18 1/2 knots; passenger accomodation, 2875; crew, 627. The ship is fitted with two electric lifts and a Marconi station, and has a daily newspaper, a children's nursery, a dog department, and a telephone exchange. She carries four classes, first, second, third, and steerage. In the first class all upper berths have been abolished.

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Carte d'or Cuvee Reserve 21

VICOMTE GERARD de VALENE:—

Carte d'or Cuvee Reservee 25
Carte Blanche Royal Sillery ... 36
Carte d'or Grand Clubs 46

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1909.

BRITISH INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MR. GANDHI, the acknowledged head of the British Indian community in South Africa, has arrived in England for the purpose, as he explains, of obtaining fairplay for British Indian subjects in the new Colonies and in the old. Under the old regime the treatment of Indians by their Boer rulers was condemned as iniquitous and was one of the causes alleged to justify our waging war against the Dutch Republics. But their condition under the British Government is rather worse than it was under the Boer. It may be justifiable to restrict Asiatic immigration, but the Indians who are there are, in many cases, older settlers than those who wish to displace them and who render life for the Asiatic almost intolerable. The Registration Act may be necessary for the checking of the influx of Chinamen, but our own people as subjects of the British Crown have morally as much right to enter one part of the British Empire as another and the educated and well-to-do are far more desirable colonists than the riff-raff of Southern Europe who have free access to the Colonies and whose influence in every British State is invariably for evil. It is true that many European settlers in South Africa would expel every Asiatic, if they had their choice, particularly retail tradesmen, who find their profits cut down as the result of competition with travelling hawkers. The number of European sympathisers with Asiatics, who will openly express their views, is, we learn, not great, but there are more who disapprove of the treatment meted out to them for no apparent useful purpose. A section of these sympathisers early in the present year—when Mr. Gandhi, who had been imprisoned, was arrested and re-incarcerated for passive resistance—made a representation of their views and urged that the welfare of the Empire, which they had at heart, might be endangered unless a speedy termination of the present state of affairs can be effected. "The Transvaal domiciled Indians, to-day in India," said they "are likely to be a grave source of danger to the Empire, since they will have left this Colony with a feeling of bitterness in their hearts at the remembrance of their hard treatment by their European fellow-subjects of the Crown, a feeling which they will not be slow to ventilate amidst the sympathetic surroundings of their native land."

The claims put forth by Mr. Gandhi and his countrymen are by no means extravagant or unreasonable. They have been declared by a committee of Englishmen, who investigated them, to be legitimate and of such a degree of moderation as to be capable of being granted without danger to the Colony. They, first of all, ask that the Government shall repeal the obnoxious Asiatic Law Amendment Act, which the Colonial Secretary has pronounced unworkable. This law, which was passed unanimously by Parliament without consultation with the Asiatic leaders, and on the assumption that there was a considerable illicit influx of Asiatics into the Transvaal, has now been, for all practical purposes, replaced by the new Validation Act, which is generally acceptable to the Asiatics and which removes the stigma under which they feel they labour so long as the old Act remains on the Statute Book. Those who did not register under it, cannot register—it remains a menace to the Indian community because to make it effective it was necessary that community should co-operate. The old law having virtually been superseded and characterised by the Colonial Secretary as useless, it is but natural that its formal repeal should be asked for, especially as Asiatics have all along resented the imputations upon which the policy laid down in the old Act was based, and realise that so long as it remains on the Statute Book their position is perilous. They undertook voluntary registration in the belief that the old Act would be repealed. The second concession they ask is that all educated Indians may enter the Colony at will, under the restrictions of the general Immigration Law. They are willing that the educational test shall be raised so as to render it impossible for other than professional men or University graduates to enter the Colony, and they have offered to consent to Government's limiting the number of these to six per annum. They object to the issue of temporary permits as un-British as well as unsuited to their needs. Under them such persons as received temporary permits would be allowed to enter the Colony only as an act of grace and not as a matter of right, that they would be prohibited immigrants with the penalties suspended, and they would consequently be unable efficiently to practise their professions. An earnest appeal has been made in support of the admission of educated Indians, and, as one writer recently showed, the influx of a small number of cultured Asiatics is necessary to the welfare of the Asiatics themselves and even more important to the European population. "Without the means of communal development the Asiatics must, in course of time, become a source of danger to the white colonists, for in the absence of their natural leaders, they would sink to a depth of degradation which we cannot contemplate with equanimity."

Mr. Gandhi will meet with many sympathisers in England, probably more than he wants and more than will be really of assistance to him. It is unfortunate that their attitude of passive resistance has been so widely adopted, for, as was pointed out to them, passive resistance begets anarchy and there is an end to all government until some man comes forward and shoots down all who refuse to obey the laws. On the other hand British Indians in South Africa have adopted and patiently tried legitimate means of representing their views—without avail. An enormous amount of hardship and suffering has been endured and since the beginning of the year "conscientious objectors," to the number of over a thousand have undergone hard labour and treatment similar to that prescribed for aboriginal native felons. It is undeniable that they have shown a marked degree of courage and self-sacrifice, besides incurring considerable pecuniary loss. These men include not only hawkers,—coolies, as the Colonial is pleased to call them—but doctors and lawyers and other men of culture of all faiths and creeds. It is a dangerous policy the Colonial Governments adopt towards their fellow-subjects, dangerous because it is unfair and unjust though legalised by Colonial Parliaments. If Mr. Gandhi can carry on a campaign without the assistance of the "Indian Members of Parliament" and party politicians he should do some good, but if he gets in the hands of "irresponsible degenerates" he had better have remained in South Africa. Let him see the Secretaries of State for the Colonies and for India, and, if he can, endeavour to interest the leading journals of the country, but we trust he may be better advised than to throw in his lot with the class of agitator who now roams through Great Britain and advocates he knows not what. The effects of his visit to the Secretary of State for the Colonies may be far-reaching, especially if he can give the Colonial Office the information it lacks and induce it to reopen the question with the South African Governments, and we believe that is what Mr. Gandhi will devote his energies towards bringing about.

"SHELL" SPIRIT. THE profit that can be made in a flourishing petroleum business was well exemplified in the dividend declared at the Annual General Meeting of the Shell Transport and Trading Company in London on June the 21st. Twenty per cent. rewarded the enterprise and patience of the shareholders, many of whom had held on during adverse years of no dividend whatever. The net profits of the year came to £710,551, which after paying the above handsome dividend, left a sum of £192,994 to be carried over against future needs. "Shell" spirit or petrol is well-known to motorists and others everywhere, but as it forms only a small portion of the trade of the Shell Company, the fluctuations in its price will not affect the general profits too seriously. The superior quality of this petrol arises from the fact that the Sumatra crude petroleum from which it is made, contains a large proportion of homogeneous spirit which does not need distilling or re-treating with acid. Its excellence is recognised even in the land of petrol, the United States, where it is increasingly in demand. The new Budget tax on petrol will certainly affect the consumption of that spirit, but the Chairman of the Shell Company, in the optimistic spirit of all such officials, does not allow himself to be scared by that possibility, for, except in so far as the duty may retard sales, he does not object to the tax because he observed, "after all, it is not more than is levied in some countries in which we trade." The tax on motor-cars seems a much more formidable obstacle to increased prosperity. High power cars will be shied at, even by men who own a stud of motors, as one will cost from £2 to £4 every time it is run. Perhaps the Chancellor of the Exchequer may recognise, before much harm is done, that it is better to encourage the use of high power cars than to lose the revenue they will pay on the petrol they must use. Motorists, it seems, are adopting the suggestion made by Sir Fortescue Flannery some months ago, and thrown out half humorously in a debate on the Budget in the House of Commons later, that they should take shares in petrol concerns, for the number of ardent motorists recently registered as holders of scrip in the Shell Company have increased appreciably.

New petroleum fields have been discovered in Borneo, where an anticlinal of large area owned by the "Shell" people, has been tested and shown great productivity, the first boring reaching to a depth of 500 feet. Another field in Sumatra has been located, and in Roumania, where the Astra Company, in which the "Shell" has large holdings, is at work, one field already producing 2,800 tons of petroleum weekly, promises to be a very valuable asset, while the Company holds nearly the entire anticlinal in another territory in Roumania, where oil is presumably to be found. Of course, there are many competitors for petroleum profits, and much acumen is required to monopolise a fair share of them. But apparently more formidable than competitors in either hemisphere are the Home Government's "confiscatory proposals" of an income-tax of one and twopence in the pound, and a super-tax of sixpence on the unlucky individuals cursed with incomes exceeding £5,000 per annum. Had these taxes been in force when the foundations of the Shell Transport Company were laid, the Chairman opines that it would never have reached maturity. Now that it has, the Exchequer authorities will probably gloat over the fine haul to be got from the prosperous, if unwilling, shareholders. If all be true that capitalists and landholders urge against Mr. Lloyd-George, he is hard at work killling a whole flock of geese that lay golden eggs. The Shell Transport and Trading Company, and its ally (whose name, by the way the speakers at the City meeting were afraid to pronounce, lumping it with its more simple syllabled partner) the Bataafschi Petroleum Maatschappij are not the least prolific of these.

POLICE WORKING IN BOMBAY. THE compiler of statistics of the working of any police force is forced to take a somewhat pessimistic view, for with the best intentions in the world he can only judge affairs from the standard of a decrease in crime rather than as an increase of good behaviour. His praise, therefore, is somewhat of a negative order, and his work contains no inkling of that glamour of crime which a number of novelists love to portray. At the outset of the report, issued by Mr. S. M. Edwardes, on police working in Bombay, appears a remark which may well be taken to heart by that class of person which considers that the ends of Justice are obtained if the majority of prisoners are "warned and discharged." The total number of cognizable offences reported during the year 1908 was 47,557, exclusive of cases coming under one particular chapter of the Criminal Procedure Code, as compared with 50,724 cases in 1907 and 53,551 in 1906. The decrease, says the report, "is in great measure the result of a series of deterrent punishments inflicted by the Honorary Presidency Magistrates." During the year the police dealt with 40,828 offences and of this number 37,923 ended in convictions, out of 39,386 cases under all heads which were classed as "true cases." According to the figures of the last Census the proportion of crime to populatien stands at 1 to 24·82, which is a slight decrease on the previous two years, while the proportion of true crime to police stands at 16·81 to 1, which is also a steadily maintained decrease. The percentage of undetected cases shows a slight increase, but actually there is a decrease in numbers of a considerable extent. One of the most interesting paragraphs of the report deals with the matter of theft. It will come as a surprise to many to learn that during the year the total value of property alleged to have been stolen amounted to the large sum of nearly three and a half lakhs of which only one lakh and ninety-six thousand rupees' worth was recovered, or little more than 56 per cent. This would seem to be a point where an improvement might well be effected, even making allowance for the fact that in a very large number of cases where the stolen property consists of silver, it is melted down within a few hours after the theft, often before the theft has been discovered and reported. It is possible, however, that the Acting Commissioner uses the phrase "alleged to have been stolen" with special meaning, for out of 3,910 cases of theft the property was recovered in 3,341 cases, giving a return of 85·44 per cent. The year was notable for several disturbances in Bombay, the chief of which were ths Mohurrum and Tilak riots, but as these have been fully dealt with on previous occasions, passing reference to them only is made. Fuller comment, however, may be made on the state of the mill industry. During the year there were one hundred and fifty-three strikes in mills involving 413,767 mill hands. Otherwise the year was without the occurrence of events of any great importance.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Egypt," with the outward mails of the 2nd instant left Aden, at midnight on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

MR. MERK proceeds on leave on the 5th September, prior to relieving Sir George Roos Keppel at Peshawar.

THE Manor House Harrow-road, Willesden, where Harrison Ainsworth resided for some years, has been acquired for a newspaper office.

WE learn that Mr. Kendrick, the new Advocate General of Bengal, will arrive in Calcutta from home at the end of the Vacation.

THE Satinda Central National Mahomedan Association has passed a resolution of abhorrence and sympathy with the bereaved in the London assassinations.

THE citizens of Rangoon have addressed a memorial to the Secretary of State for the establishment of a Chartered High Court for Burma.

The Goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 19th June, 1909, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1908 of 38,389 mounds with an increase of Rs. 15,799 in the earnings.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

AUSTRALIAN SILVER COINAGE.

New Land Bill.

FEDERAL POLITICS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, JUNE 28.

THE Australian silver coinage question, has been solved by the Treasurer of the third Deakin Ministry, Sir John Forrest, who has concluded an arrangement with the Imperial Mint, by which a start is to be made with a Commonwealth issue almost at once. The early part of the negotiations now terminated, occurred during the life of the second Deakin Government, but when the Fisher Labour Ministry took the matter in hand it proposed to establish a special, separate Australian Mint in the Commonwealth. The course, however, meant delay and the early outlay of a considerable amount of capital—and, of course, the postponement of the receipt by Australia of the profits now reaped by the Imperial Treasury from the making of the silver coinage used in Australia. When, therefore, Sir John Forrest returned to the Treasury he thought it expedient, with the Prime Minister's concurrence, to renew negotiations on the old basis, which had for its end making by the Imperial Mint of a special Australian silver coinage for a term of years, the Australian Treasury receiving the profit, less the net cost to the Imperial Treasury of the minting processes. Sir John Forrest and Mr. Deakin, by energetic administration, brought the whole business to a head in a few days. On Saturday the Commonwealth Treasurer was able to announce that the first issue of the new coinage to the bank would take place in six months' time—persumably on 1st January, 1910. Eventually Australia is to have a silver mint of her own, but for the present the Imperial authorities will do the work for her. By the agreement made the Imperial Treasury will mint roughly between £150,000 and £160,000 worth of silver a year for Australia, and will withdraw annually from circulation £100,000 worth of the present silver coins. The banks, by an arrangement with Federal and Imperial Treasuries, will simply take existing coinage to the extent of £100,000 a year to one of the branches of the Imperial Mint in Australia, and they will receive cash for it—either in gold or the new Australian silver coins. The profit which Australia will reap under the Forrest agreement will be over £40,000 a year—a sum which in the present state of the Federal Exchequer will be very welcome. The designs of the new Australian silver coins are under consideration. The head of King Edward VII. will appear on one side of all coins, and some easily recognised Australian design—the Australian flag, the Australian arms, etc., will be on the reverse side. The dies will be the property of the Commonwealth so that when the Australian Mint is inaugurated they will be available for use. It is understood that the useful half crown piece is to be retained, despite the endeavors in some quarters to banish it. Whether the 5/ piece is also to be issued in an Australian dress appears uncertain. As a matter of course a Silver Coinage Bill will be presented to Parliament, though whether it can pass, in view of the greater urgency of other measures, is somewhat doubtful.

NEW LAND BILL.

An important statement was made by the Minister of Lands with regard to the new Land Bill to be introduced next session. This of course, is a distinct measure from the Land Tax Bill. Mr. M'Kenzie stated that, he found upon taking office, that there was duplication in the Lands' Department to an extent that no private firm will tolerate. This was intensified by the number of acts of Parliament relating to Crown lands. The Government proposed to pass a new act dealing with all kinds of land including closer settlement areas. It would be called the Lands' Acquisition and Settlement Act, and would contain the best of the existing acts as amended from time to time, expressed in the briefest manner, as well as the new legislation proposed by the Government. In the Bill as submitted to the House the new provisions would be printed in italics. The Bill would thus embody the whole of the useful land legislation of the State, whether it affected the holdings under the ordinary Land Acts, Murray settlements, village settlements, closer settlements, improved small holdings, mallee frontages, or any other of the existing forms of settlement. In addition, the Bill would include "the most liberal land legislation of the present day." It would be arranged according to the character of the tenure given to the public for the land acquired independent of the use to which the land would be put or the branch of the department which might for the time administer any particular portion of the act. This would be convenient to laymen and a great saving of time, for instead of having to wade through numerous acts of Parliament they would find all the kindred provisions together. There were clauses in the various existing acts practically amounting to the same thing. The Act of 1890 comprised 175 pages. He hoped to get the new Act, including the old and the new legislation, into about 100 pages, so that the whole of the land laws could be obtained in a convenient form. The measure would consist of four parts: (1) preamble and interpretation clauses; (2) Crown land and resumed land generally; (3) special legislative provisions; and (4) provisions of a general character. The arrangement of the Act would also facilitate the efforts of the Minister to more effectively use the officers of the department, as well as expedite the work of land settlement and prevent overlapping. For instance, there would only be one accountancy branch, instead of having accountants for the Closer Settlement Board and each different branch of the department. The measure would also provide for the transfer to the Lands' Department of the unused roads and water frontages now administered by the Public Works Department. The Closer Settlement Board, continued Mr. M'Kenzie, would be reconstructed. It would probably consist of three members, who would be salaried officials and would devote their whole time to the work. The Board would be the sole body for the purchase of land. It would also administer the system to be established of making advances to settlers. This would be a work of considerable magnitude. The Board would arrange the advances, look after the percentage of improvements, and see to the repayments. The Board would be the financial body of the Lands' Department, and would deal with all the finance except the payment of selectors' rents, which would be made in the ordinary way. A rearrangement of the officers would also be made. The object of the Government was to simplify a very complex and troublesome position by the consolidation of the acts and the readjustment of the duties of the officers.

ORGANISING THE LABOUR VOTE.

The Labour Party has never shown such activity in propaganda and organising work as during the past few months. The Political Labour Council has its organisers and agents in all parts of the State, and the Secretary (Mr. P. Heagney) has an average of about 100 letters a week to attend to. Included in the correspondence dealt with by the central executive on Saturday night were a number of letters of inquiry as to the course to be pursued in connection with the issue of naturalisation papers to foreigners who, having fulfilled the necessary conditions desired to qualify themselves to vote at the forthcoming Federal elections. The organisation has something like twice the number of branches it had when the last elections took place, and scarcely a week passes without one or more branches being opened. During the past fortnight new branches have been opened at Heathcote, Bessie Belle (Port Fairy), Great Southern (near Rutherglen), Tooborac and Brim (Warnambool District). A new branch is also in course of formation at Keilor, whilst the branch at Coleraine has been resuscitated, and proposals are on foot for the formation of branches at Bacchus Marsh, Lillydale and Warburton. During this week, Mr. Tudor, M.P., will address meetings at Bairnsdale and Sale and on the 28th instant he will speak at Gisborne. Several letters, asking that Federal and State members of the party should speak in the country, will receive attention. It was announced that the Picture Frame Makers' Union had become affiliated with the Council. The executive decided to make an appeal to all organised bodies for funds to carry on the campaign in connection with the Federal election, more especially the Senate, and if this is successful, Messrs. Barker and Blakey, who have been selected to stand for the Senate, will also be invited to join in active organising work throughout the State, the intention being "to carry the work into parts of Victoria never previously visited in connection with an election." On the suggestion of the Essendon branch it was also decided to hold a meeting of labourites willing to assist in the formation of a Labour choir.

FEDERAL WORKS LOAN.

The Commonwealth Cabinet may be considered to have practically affirmed the principle of a local loan for revenue producing public works in 1909-1910. Ministers have not yet formally decided to ask Parliament to raise the loan, but they have so far discussed its necessity as to enable the Treasurer to go through all the works estimates and compile a schedule of those that are definitely revenue producing. If when the revised Post Office estimates have been reviewed, Ministers find that they cannot finance both old age pensions and revenue producing works out of revenue, then this schedule will come before the Cabinet, and a decision be arrived at with reference to loan proposals. As was intimated some days ago, Ministers will, if possible avoid the issue of any loan—even for revenue yielding works before the general elections. As, however, the States are not likely to surrender any money to meet the old age pensions pressure, their hand may be forced within the next few weeks.

FEDERAL PENSIONS ACT.

The Commonwealth Old Age Pensions Commissioner, Mr. G. T. Allen, is completing his arrangements for the bringing into operation of the Federal Pensions Act next month. The first payments will be made in Victoria and Queensland on 15th July, but in New South Wales and the other three States they will not commence until 29th July. After these initial payments the regular fortnightly system will begin. It is expected that each State's pensioners will take about three days—probably the 1st, 2nd and 3rd and the 13th, 14th and 15th of each month—to receive their grants. In nearly all the big urban centres places like drill halls will be utilised by the Postal servants, who will do the major part of the paying work. One officer should, under the times-saving system of pension books and prepared receipts, pay between 150 and 180 pensioners in an hour. The number of pensioners in New South Wales is likely to be 22,000. In Victoria 25,000 pensioners are expected to make good their claims—an increase of nearly 140 per cent on the 11,000 pensioners under the State law. This great augmentation of the Victorian section of the pensioners' roll is attributed to the greater liberality in many respects of the Federal law as compared with the State act. Victoria is said to have many more old men in reduced circumstances than New South Wales. The Federal officials will be obliged to ask the State Governments to allow special magistrates' courts to be created in Melbourne and Sydney to hear the great accumulation of claims relating to aged residents of these two big cities. It would greatly convenience both the public and the Commissioner if clerks of petty sessions were authorised to act as special magistrates for this purpose.

A.

THE POONA SEASON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

POONA, JULY 11.

THE river is a fascinating sight again, the water has turned into a rich brown and is dashing over the Bund in great volume and guggling through the bridge. It is wonderful how quickly the water rises and falls. On Saturday night a mighty wave rolled down, but Sunday morning it was on the fall in spite of the rain which continued all day. Water always has interest to me, whether the river is low and sluggish, or in spate and tumbling down with overflowing banks.

There was a game of polo on Thursday afternoon, the first for the last week, and the last for another, I should think. The teams are getting very little practice for the tournament which commences on the 16th of August. Great interest is felt to see the 33rd Cavalry team so well-known in Poona a few years ago; they have a team of English ponies which were brought out from England last year. This is a programme of some of the events which are to take place in August.

July 31.—Ladies' Luncheon at the Club of Western India before the 1st extra race meeting.
August 7th—2nd extra race meeting.
August 9th—Cinderella Dance at Gymkhana.
August 14th—3rd extra race meeting.
August 16th—Charity Fancy Dress Ball at Gymkhana. Junior Polo Tournament commences and is played during next fortnight.
August 21st—4th extra race meeting.
August 23rd—Civil Service week commences.
The Tennis Tournament (mixed doubles) commences on Monday; tennis is exceedingly popular at present as the polo players are all playing now.

A cricket match took place on Tuesday last between the Lincolns, the 26th Cavalry and the 127th Baluchis. The Lincolns were "At Home" to the cricketers at lunch, and a good many ladies came down in the afternoon to watch, listen to the Band and have tea. The match ended in a draw. Major Arnold batted exceedingly successfully for the 26th and Baluchi eleven.

On Wednesday evening the Band played dance music in the Gymkhana from 6-30 to 8. Half the room was cleared for dancing which seemed very popular even at the early hour. It is nice to hear the Baluchi Band which played in the Gymkhana on Friday evening, has got the beautiful new waltz "Barcarolla," which has at last taken the place of worn-out "Merry Widow," by its dreamy tone and tune.

THE Duke of York's Military School at Dover shortly will be moved to Dover, new premises have been erected.

[* By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

E-BUDGET CAMPAIGN.

EFFECT ON THE COLONIES.

A Two-Sided Argument.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 11.

In connection with the Budget campaign, inaugurated by the Advisory Committee, formed on the 24th June, Colonel Seely, speaking at Rochdale, asked: "What would the Colonial defence delegates think of the British if they found them in the throes of a bitter constitutional conflict about paying for defence? We risked making the Colonies say, we are unfit to lead the Empire when they realised all the clamour about a halfpenny land tax."

FIGHTING NEAR TEHERAN.

Russian Arrival at Kazvin.

LONDON, JULY 11.

Reuter, telegraphing from Teheran, states that 1,200 Royalists attacked the Nationalist position fifteen miles from Teheran this morning. They bombarded the place for two hours, but failed to dislodge the enemy.

LONDON, JULY 12.

General Musnitzky with 2,000 Russian troops has arrived at Kazvin.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

Cruise in Asiatic Waters Arranged.

LONDON, JULY 11.

A telegram from Washington says that the Navy Department has tentatively arranged for the first and second divisions of the Pacific fleet to cruise in Asiatic waters from August to March.

THE JAPANESE SUGAR COMPANY.

Convicted President Commits Suicide.

LONDON, JULY 11.

A telegram from Tokio states that Mr. Sakao, President of the Japan Sugar Company, who was convicted of complicity in the sugar frauds, has committed suicide by shooting himself.

GERMANY AND FOOD TAXES.

The Increases on Tea and Coffee.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The increased duties on coffee and tea, adopted by the Reichstag on the 25th June, will be enforced on the 1st of August.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

Increasing the Artillery.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The French Senate is holding special sittings to secure the passage, before the vacation, of the Bill, increasing the artillery from 1,912 guns to 2,536. Germany has three thousand.

THE CONGO ATROCITIES.

Protest of the Combined Churches.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the leaders of the dissenting Churches have made a joint appeal to all the Churches in the land to raise their voices against the persistence of cruel tyranny in the Congo. They believe that every civilised country will respond, but that, if necessary, Great Britain should act separately.

COAL STRIKES IN ENGLAND.

Thirty Thousand Hands Idle.

OTHER TRADES INVOLVED.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The coal strikes in the Midlands, arising out of friction caused by the application of the Eight Hours' Act, are extending. All the North Staffordshire mines, employing 30,000 hands are now idle, thus involving a stoppage of the ironworks and the potteries.

ARGENTINE AND BOLIVIA.

Mob Demonstration against an Award.

LONDON, JULY 12.

An outcry has been raised in Bolivia against Argentine, who, in a boundry dispute between Peru and Bolivia, has made an award favourable to Peru. The mob made repeated attacks on, and seriously damaged, the Peruvian and Argentine Legations at Lapaz in spite of the presence of troops, and stoned the portrait of the Argentine President.

Argentina has demanded explanations from Bolivia.

THE IN-COMING MAIL

ADEN, JULY 12.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Egypt," with the English mails of the 2nd instant left for Bombay at midnight yesterday.

NEGROES IN AMERICA.

Mr. Roosevelt's Nominees Dismissed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 12.

Yielding to the objections from the South, President Taft has ordered the retirement or dismissal of 150 Negro Federal office-holders in Texas who were appointed under the Roosevelt regime.

CHINESE IN CANADA.

Immigration Difficulty Settled.

LONDON, JULY 12.

A telegram to the "Times" from Ottawa states that concurrently with the appointment of a Chinese Consul-General in Ottawa, changes are announced in Chinese Immigration regulations. While the poll-tax on coolies is retained, restrictions applicable to students and sons of Chinese merchants are considerably modified, exempting students from the tax under certain conditions.

LORD KITCHENER'S NEW APPOINTMENT.

Imperial Supervision.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The *Standard* states that Lord Kitchener will be appointed to the new post of Chief of the Imperial General Staff to supervise the common organisation of the Forces of the Empire.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The death is announced of Professor Newcomb, the eminent American astronomer.

[Professor Simon Newcomb was President, Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of America, and of the Congress of Arts and Science, St. Louis, 1904; Professor of Mathematics, U. S. Navy, 1861; retired 1897. He was born in 1835; Professor Johns Hopkins University, 1894; made many Astronomical discoveries; Foreign Member of the Institute of France, and of many American and Foreign Societies; received honorary Doctorates from Cambridge, Oxford, Dublin, and Edinburgh, etc., also L.L.D. from Johns Hopkins University, 1903; was Foreign Member Royal Society, Royal Asiatic Society, R. Institution, etc. Among his many publications are: Popular Astronomy, 1878; Tables of the Motives of the Eight Major Planets; The Constant of Astronomy; several works on the Motion of the Moon and other Heavenly Bodies; A Plain Man's Talk on the Labour Question, 1886; Principles of Political Economy, 1887, Elements of Astronomy, 1900; His Wisdom the Defender, 1900. The Stars, a Study of the Universe, 1902; Astronomy for Everybody; A compendium of Spherical Astronomy, 1906.]

ACCIDENT TO A CRANE.

One Killed and Several Injured

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MADRAS, JULY 12.

At about 7-30 yesterday morning a titan crane toppled over while lifting a two-ton concrete pile in the harbour boat basin. Three men and a boy, working on the top of the crane at the time were precipitated into the sea and were picked up, all more or less seriously injured. On being removed to the Monegar Choultry Hospital, the injuries to the two coolies were found not to be serious. The other two were admitted into the hospital as in-patients and the boy died this morning.

Mr. C. L. Bidie, Deputy Commissioner of Police, was at the harbour at the time of the accident. He at once with Inspector Luprian, of the Marine Police, held an enquiry. The cause of the accident has not, however, been ascertained. He will hold the usual inquest this evening on the body of the boy.

DEATH OF MAR DIONYSIUS

Jacobite Metropolitan of Malabar.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MADRAS, JULY 12.

The death occurred at Kottayam in Travancore, yesterday, of Reverend Mar Dionysius, the Metropolitan of the Jacobite Syrian Church in Malabar in his 77th year. Few men of modern times had so conspicuous a share in shaping the course of the history of a church as the late prelate. During nearly a quarter of a century when his influence had been predominant the Syrian Church attained a high eminence. This period has been marked by events, greatly modifying the position of the Jacobite Syrian Church towards other church religions in this land and the rise, growth and new life in this Church was fought with great issue affecting not only its 30,000 members, but those of other denominations.

ACCIDENT TO A GOODS TRAIN.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SIMLA, JULY 12.

As the No. 5 down Puri passenger train, on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, was entering Machada Station this morning, it collided with the No. 9 down goods train. The engine of the goods train and one waggon were damaged.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A MAIL TRAIN.

Sleepers Placed on the Line.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT]

RANGOON, JULY 12.

An attempt was made yesterday to wreck the Prome mail by placing three sleepers and a rail across the line. Fortunately they were noticed in time by the driver who drew up the train and removed the obstruction with the assistance of the guard and the engine staff.

THE FATEHJUNGPUR MURDER.

Reward Offered for Arrest.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

FARIDPUR, JULY 12.

A reward of a thousand rupees is offered for information leading to the arrest of Surendra Charan Ghose of Bhipur. Munshiganj, Dacca, who is charged with the murder of the Dacca approver's brother at Fatehjungpur and who has absconded.

MAHOMEDAN REPRESENTATION.

An Abortive Meeting.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

LUCKNOW, JULY 12

An urgent meeting of the All-India Moslem League was held at Lucknow yesterday to consider the present situation of Mahomedans in regard to reform. Twenty-five members attended representing Eastern Bengal, Bengal, Behar, the United Provinces, the Punjab and the North West Frontier Province.

The following resolution was proposed by Syed Ali Imam:—"That in the opinion of the All-India Meslem League no scheme of Mahomedan representation in the Imperial Legislative Council, consistent with participation of Mahomedans in mixed electorates, will be acceptable to the Mahomedans of India unless it fulfils the following conditions:—

"1. That Mahomedans should have no less than five seats allotted them, to be filled by purely Mahomedan electorates so that at least one representative of that community from every one of the larger Provinces of Bombay, Madras, East Bengal, Bengal, the United Provinces and the Punjab should always have a place in the Imperial Council.

"2. That out of twelve representatives to be elected by non-official members of the Legislative Council's of the six provinces, mentioned above, at least two—one from the Punjab and the other from East Bengal—should be returnable in view of the preponderance of Muslim population in these two provinces on the strength of an absolute majority of Mahomedan votes over non-Muslim votes.

"3. That out of seven representatives to be elected by the land-holders of the six provinces at least two—one from the Punjab and the other from Bombay—should be returnable in view of the peponderance of Mahomedan landed interests in these provinces on the strength of an absolute majority of Mahomedan votes over non-Muslim votes.

"That considering representation from among the land-holders of the Punjab and Bombay by mixed electorate it is calculated to leave Hindu landlords of these two provinces in a permanent, minority, and similarly such representation is calculated to leave Mahomedan landlords in East Bengal and the United Provinces in a like permanent minority and that inasmuch as social relations of landlords in these four provinces necessitate representation to be on a more harmonious basis the two seats returnable by Mahomedans may be so arranged as to be taken in rotation by land-holders of the four provinces of the Punjab, Bombay, East Bengal and the United Provinces.

"That in view of the position and population of the North Western Frontier Province and Baluchistan at least one seat should go by nomination to a representative Mahomedan of these provinces.

"That where the system of a mixed electorate is introduced the principle of cumulative voting should be enforced."

There was a good deal of opposition to this resolution on the ground that it was contrary to the principle of separate electorates throughout for Mahomedans as laid down by the League and supported by the London Branch. On the proposal that Nawab Vikar-ul Mulk should take the chair three members of the League left the meeting in a body and, immediately after, Mr. Abdul Majid, one of the members of the recent deputation to Simla did likewise. Nawab Vikar-ul-Mulk was of opinion that the meeting had failed for want of a quorum and said he could not accept the chair. The proceedings therefore terminiated.

INTERCEPTING LONDON MARKET CABLES.

Telegraph Peons Arrested.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, JULY 12.

For the past eighteen months complaints had being reaching the Calcutta Telegraph Office from local merchants of the interception of market cables from London relating to the prevailing rates of gold, silver, rice, wheat, jute, etc. The Calcutta police arrested three men on Saturday which clears up the mystery. These men are a Telegraph peon, named Dwarka Dubay, and two ex-Telegraph peons, named Gungasaran Roy and Durgahi Lal.

The two last named opened a small office near Dalhousie Square in a narrow lane where Dwarka and the other peons used to take the telegrams. These used to be carefully opened by Gunga, copied by Durgahi, and then the contents telephoned to various firms and the particular goods mentioned in the cables bought up.

Dwarka will now be prosecuted for criminal breach of trust and Gunga and Durgahi for aiding and abetting him, as well as on other charges under the Telegraph Act.

A SWADESHI MEETING.

Arabindo Ghose's Speech.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, JULY 12.

Yesterday a Swadeshi meeting was held at Kumartuli Park, and as Arabindo Ghose was announced as one of the speakers there was a large audience.

Arabindo said that unfortunately he was unable to address them in their mother tongue, and he always felt averse to inflict an English speech on the Bengalee audience. The form that his activities had taken after he came out jail had disappointed great many men. Speaking on Swaraj and Swadeshi was a part of his religion. He had received a message from the Police that he was opening his mouth too much. He gave an interview to a Press representative and told him something about his treatment in prison. He was immediately informed that this was a great indiscretion on his part and that it would bring trouble on him. He wished to impress on them as a result of his experience that jail life was not as terrible as it seemed; sufferings there are not so terrible. The price is not great. If they had a mind to serve their country, sufferings would be bearable by all. If they paid a price which was required of them the country would surely rise. He was not afraid of deportation and imprisonment, but he was afraid of being patted on the back. A mixed policy of repression and kindness was the thing he feared most. They must not forget that nine among them were rotting in English jails under the name of deportation.

POSTAL STRIKE IN RANGOON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

RANGOON, JULY 12.

Some forty Postal peons did not come to work this morning, owing to certain grievances. The Postal authorities were equal to the occasion and anticipate no difficulty in the delivery of letters or parcels.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Colours for the Territorials.

LORD KITCHENER AS VICEROY.

[FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, JUNE 25.

AMID scenes of impressive brilliance, his Majesty the King presented colours to 110 Territorial units on Saturday. The presentation took place on the east lawn of Windsor Castle, and the King, who wore the uniform of a Field-Marshal, was accompanied by Her Majesty the Queen, Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, Princess Victoria, Prince Henry and Princess Mary of Wales. The lawn was a glitter with brilliant uniforms and polished equipment, for all that was greatest in the world of military achievement was gathered to witness a unique ceremony. On three sides of a hollow square were grouped the colour parties of 110 units of the Territorial Army, and with each, cased in their polished leather covers, were the colours which they were shortly to receive back at the hands of the King. There were Yeomanry Dragoons, all gallantly accoutred in silver and blue, Yeomanry in scarlet and silver, Yeomanry in green and red. There were smart infantry units in characteristic scarlet with facings of buff, and facings of green, and facings of royal blue. There were Highland units, a goodly sight, and Irish corps more sombrely uniformed, and representatives of regiments which supported the dingy khaki of service dress. At one end of the square the bands of the Brigade of Guards were massed, and running up from there, in four rigid lines, the Non-commissioned officers of the Guards, whose duty it was to "nurse" the colours until the King presented them. The wide stretch of lawn blazed with the many hues of two hundred battle flags—crimson and royal blue, buff and green, with a deeper, richer tint of claret in the guidons and a flash of lemon yellow in the regimental flags of the Scottish regiments.

At a word of command from Colonel Bingham, the Non-commissioned officers turned outward and marched to the centre of the square. Here they stood waiting, line upon line of dropping flags. In a space below them were the high officers of the Army and the foreign officers. French chasseurs, Italian cavalrymen, Prussian artillery officers, Russians with their distinctive flattopped hats and wrinkled riding boots, Japanese in dark blue and yellow, a Canadian gunner or two, and one officer in unrelieved black, with the crossed knives of the Ghurkas on his black helmet. The Ministers of the Crown, in their neat uniform, began to put in an appearance before the King arrived. Mr. Winston Churchill, with the row of war medals that his service as correspondent had won him; Lord Crewe, with the blue ribbon of the Garter; and Mr. Birrell, strangely unfamiliar in the cocked hat and gold embroidered uniform of his office. Mr. Haldane and Mr. Balfour chatted, whilst Mr. Churchill found an old war acquaintance in Sir Ian Hamilton. Lord Roberts and Sir George White were there, and, most gorgeous in their scarlet and silver, the lieutenants of the countries responsible for the Territorial organisations. Punctual to the minute, His Majesty walked down to the lawn, accompanied by Queen Alexandra, and the Royal Standard was hoisted at the flag staff at the rear of the pavilion. Beneath the scarlet canopy His Majesty took his place, and the arms of the colour parties came to the present as the united bands crashed forth into the National Anthem. Then began, perhaps, the most picturesque ceremony within the memory of man. It began solemnly, with the harmonious playing of a voluntary and the singing of the "Old Hundredth." Bishop Taylor Smith, the Chaplain-General of the Army, in his black and scarlet robes, stood by the stacked drums before the Royal pavilion, and led the singing, and from the great throng rose the deep toned notes of the old hymn.

Then followed the actual presentation of the colours, and seldom, indeed, has there been witnessed a more perfectly organised, or better managed function. The Non-commissioned officers, who bore the flags, turned outwards and wheeled till they formed two straight lines parallel with the Royal pavilion. Then the colour parties formed up one behind the other in their order, facing the King. They thus formed a capital T, the top bar of which represents the men with the flags, stretching left and right of his Majesty, and the upright the colour parties. As fast as one party turned and marched, another took its place. The King's hand was outstretched the crest touched and withdrawn. "Right turn; quick march!" and yet another corps awaited the presentation. There was never a hitch in the whole of the ceremony. The line of flags moved slowly along, till it was exhausted, and then the line on the right-hand side of the King moved forward.

At last the final colour was bestowed. The square was now clear, for the bands had drawn back, and the Guards' Non-commissioned officers, who had filled the centre, had withdrawn, their duty done.

Nearly 3000 troops were on parade, and the Corps to receive colours are given below in their order of precedence. At the conclusion of the ceremony His Majesty sent for Lord Bingham, and, shaking hands with him, congratulated him on the admirable arrangements. By a curious coincidence, the parade was held on the anniversary of the first review of Volunteers by Queen Victoria, just one year after the order of formation had been issued. The King, then Prince of Wales, was deeply interested in the ceremony, and he himself just afterwards reviewed the Cantabs and Inns of Court before proceeding to the Curragh to begin his military instruction.

LORD KITCHENER'S FUTURE.

Discussing this subject "Anglo-Indian" writes to the *Standard* and puts forth the points which eminently fit him for the Viceroyalty after Lord Minto. "No doubt," says he, "the creation of an Imperial Army is a great work, and no better man could be found for the purpose than Lord Kitchener; but surely in the whole of the British Army another could be found to undertake this task and leave Lord Kitchener to assume the responsibility of ruling this great Empire for which he is so eminently fitted, and for which there is no one who can approach him in qualifications for the post, and for the success of his rule there is his past record. He has now seven years' experience of India at his back to carry him through in what would be his greatest work. He has done for the Indian Army what no one else would ever have accomplished. I am confident he will be equally successful in administering this Empire, because he possesses all the qualifications which you state in your article, and which will prove him to have been the right man for the place. His qualifications are eminently fitted to deal with the present situation in India, with what is called unrest, which is due as much to the desire of the educated classes to secure more employment under Government as to the bureaucracy's desire to retain their autocratic power, into which the Minto-Morley reforms are driving a wedge, and unless a man of proved great firmness of character holds the reins and carries through these reforms they will become a dead letter, and so the good intentions of the Home Government for the benefit of the people will be defeated. Mr. Winston Churchill's name has been mentioned as a possible successor to Lord Minto. The hon. gentleman, having time on his side can afford to wait, and may succeed Lord Kitchener, unless, indeed, the country has settled down, under his strong rule, to its normal condition, when a member of the Royal Family might be appointed as a permanent Viceroy, with a Vice-President of the Executive Council to relieve His Royal Highness of a great deal of the routine work of the Council. I believe that under Lord Kitchener's rule India would settle down to its normal condition of repose at the end of five years, and probably there would be no need for a further extension of his time, when Royalty might step in and take over the Viceroyalty of the brightest jewel in the British Crown."

HUGE BRITISH AIRSHIP.

Active and secret preparations are being made for the construction of an airship by Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim, of Barrow. As to whether the British Admiralty is interested in it, or whether the Admiralty is subsidising the builders it is impossible to say. For some considerable time there have been rumours that Vickers, Sons, and Maxim were taking up the construction of flying machines; but the statements were vague. It was at first thought they intended to construct aeroplanes, and some time ago there were experiments with a model. Since then, however, certain information has reached me, and there can be no doubt that the firm are interested in the construction of a huge airship, as big, if not bigger, than any that exist at the present time. No details have yet been made public as to the design of this airship, and one can only guess at the size of it from the reported extent of the shed in which it is to be housed. As to motive power, the firm will not need to go outside their own works. They make engines up to 600 h.-p. for submarines. Shortly the construction of the shed which is to hold the airship will be begun. This shed, it is understood, will be built on piles driven in the Cavendish Dock. It is an ideal position, almost square. There is only an embankment dividing it from the Walney Channel and the sea. Lowlying hills are on the east side, the town of Barrow on the north, while on the west are deep-water docks, a huge petroleum and spirit storage, and then a clear run to the Irish Sea. The length of the shed is said on good authority to be over 500ft.

THE LATE LORD RIPON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, JULY 12.

The Ripon and City Colleges at Calcutta, remained closed to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of the Marquis of Ripon. The India Association has sent the following message to the London *Daily News*: "Bengal deeply mourns the death of India's great benefactor, Lord Ripon."

A meeting of the Native Cotton Merchants' Brokers and Muccadums was held yesterday at the Colaba Cotton Exchange Room to express their deep sense of regret at the loss sustained by the whole Native Community of India by the much lamented death of Lord Ripon, the "Father of India." The meeting was presided over by Mr. Damoderdas Gordhandas, J. P.

The Chairman alluded in touching terms to the many noble qualities of head and heart of the late lamented Viceroy and particularly to his deep sympathy for the Natives of India. It was resolved "that out of respect to the memory of the late lamented Viceroy, the Colaba Cotton Market be closed for the day, and the Chairman be empowered to send a telegram to the family of the deceased expressing their deep sense of regret and sympathy for the great loss sustained by his death." The resolution was unanimously adopted.

THE ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY ARCHITECTS.

THE following is the annual report for the year 1908-09 of the Association of Bombay Architects, Civil Engineers and Surveyors:—

The Association did useful work last year especially in connection with the proposed Bombay Municipal Building Bye-laws. The suggestions of the Association in reference to the Bye-laws were communicated to the Municipal Secretary on the 22nd January 1908. The bye-laws as framed by the Municipal Authorities, and submitted to the Association for its views, were such as to make repairs to an old building difficult and the critisms of the Society were particularly directed to this. On the 17th July 1908, the Municipal Secretary, under instructions from the Committee appointed by the Corporation of Bombay to consider the Draft revised Bye-laws, asked the Association to send representative to the Committee meetings, and the Society, unanimously elected Mr. Chambers for the purpose who attended sixteen (16) Committee Meetings and three Sub-Committee meetings, and put the views of the Association before the members of the Committee, the result being that most of the suggestions made by the Association were adopted. Mr. Bana, one of the Honorary Secretaries, also attended with Mr. Chambers, and the following letter was addressed by the Municipal Secretary to Messrs. Chambers and Bana on behalf of the Committee:

"I have the honour by desire of the Building Bye-laws Committee of the Corporation of Bombay to convey to you the Committee's cordial thanks for taking part in their deliberations and for giving them the benefit of your valuable advice."

The Association highly appreciates the services rendered by Messrs. Chambers and Bana, and is also thankful to the Committee for giving the Society an opportunity of representing its views at their meeting.

The number of members of the Association at the beginning of last year was forty-three. The Association extremely regrets the deaths of two of its members during that year, one that of Mr. D. Gostling, an eminent Architect and Engineer, who took a keen interest in the Association, and the other of Mr. J. Roach, an experienced Surveyor, who served on the Association's Committee and was a most useful member. Four new members have been admitted into the Society last year, and the number of members, on the whole, has been increated to 45.

The members of the Association are put to much trouble in getting from the Sub-Registrar's Records an inspection of the Sale of Properties; this is due to the present rules framed by the Government for the inspection of Sub-Registrar's Records. A petition has been sent by the Association to the Inspector-General, Registration, Bombay Presidency, requesting him to restore the old regulations concerning the inspection of the Sub-Registrar's Records, Bombay, but no reply has yet been received.

Two Technical Papers were read last year, one on the Valuation of Properties in Bombay, and the other on Reinforced Concrete construction and were discussed at great length by the members.

During the last year fourteen meetings were held of which four were of the Managing Committee, and the remaining of the General Body.

The total expenditure for the last year amounted to Rs. 106-2-0, and the total income on account of fees and interest come to Rs. 525-8-10. The net income for the last year was thus Rs. 419-6-0, which added to the former balance brings the total asset of the Association to Rs. 1,161-4-8, which is satisfactory.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN Officiates as Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government during the absence of Mr. F. W. Duke for two and a half months.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the President, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, taking the chair.

DEATH OF LORD RIPON.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said that before they proceeded with the business he could not help referring to the sad intelligence of the death of one whom they could very rightly call the father of local self-government in India. He did not know whether many of the members would remember that the foundation-stone of their Municipal building was laid by Lord Ripon in the presence of his successor, Lord Dufferin. It was impossible for the Corporation not to pass a resolution marking their sense of the great loss sustained by the death of one who was staunch and life-long friend of India. They would not be discharging their duty if they failed to give their tribute to the noble Lord. He, therefore, gave notice of motion to pass a vote of condolence at a special meeting.

The President said it was in the fitness of things that they should pay a proper tribute to the illustrious Viceroy, who was in the real sense of the term broad and liberal-minded. He never hesitated to trust Indians and to give them a share in the administration of their own country. As they were going to have a special meeting he would say no more on this occasion as to the many excellent qualities of head and heart of the late Viceroy.

STREET REFUGES IN BOMBAY.

The following report of the Committee of the Corporation, regarding the provision of street refuges in the City, was submitted for consideration:—

"The Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 962, dated the 9th May 1907, to report, in consultation with the Commissioner, on what sites street refuges should be constructed, beg to state that they have been instituting enquiries as to the different sites in the City where street refuges might be provided with advantage. Meanwhile, however, they think it desirable to submit the following suggestions in regard to the improvement of the roadways around the Bandstand and the provision of refuges:—

Junction of Queen's Road and Church Gate Street.—The Committee think it very necessary that there should be at this spot four small islands, each with a lamp post about 12 feet high, and a larger island (to which the existing centre lamp post may be removed) octagonal in shape with sufficient space at its base to accommodate pedestrians wishing to cross the roads, as shown on the accompanying plan marked A. The cost of constructing these refuges and of providing double mantle Vesta pattern lamps erected on ornamental columns at each of the five refuges is estimated at Rs. 1,128. In connection with the refuge proposed to be provided at the corner of Marine Lines Road the Executive Engineer suggests that the corner of Marine Lines should be widened by setting back the edge of the maidan belonging to the Improvement Trust and adding the ground to the roadway. The Committee concur in this suggestion and beg to recommend that the Commissioner be requested to approach the Improvement Trust for a free gift of the strip of land for the proposed improvement. It is estimated that the cost of adding the strip of land to the road will be Rs. 274 only so that the total cost of all the improvements recommended by the Committee at this spot will come to Rs. 1,402.

Junction of Queen's Road and Wodehouse Road.—The Committee consider the corner at the junction to be rather dangerous and think that it should be eased off as shown on the accompanying plan marked B, the remaining portion of the maidan being left as a triangular island with three lamp posts. The cost of effecting this improvement is estimated at Rs. 4,121.

Cooperage.—The corner at the Admiral's house is also very dangerous for vehicular traffic. To render it safer the Committee would suggest that some arrangement be arrived at with Government with a view to reducing the height of the compound wall for about 40 feet on either side of the corner, open iron railings being substituted for it. The Committee also think that the south-west corner of the Cooperage Road leading into Wodehouse Road might be eased off with advantage.

Mayo Road.—If possible the alignment of this road should be altered as shown on the plan marked C, accompanying this report, the roadway at the corner of the Elphinstone College playground (known as the Secretariat plot), being reduced in width and an addition to it being made further on towards its junction with Rampart Row, opposite the Wellington Fountain, by including some of the vacant land on the north-side which forms part of the Secretariat plot vested in the Improvement Trust. There should also be a refuge and lamp post in the centre of this road near the junction with Esplanade Road. The cost of providing such a refuge with a lamp post is estimated at Rs. 377.

Wellington Fountain.—In view of the heavy traffic at this spot the Committee think it desirable that the Corporation should take into their consideration the question of removing the Wellington Fountain to some suitable site. If this suggestion is approved they would recommend that a circular refuge with a lamp of ordinary height on a site somewhat further removed from the site of the fountain towards the Colaba Causeway be constructed as shown on the plan marked D, appended to this report. The Committee further beg to suggest that there should be a lamp post at the corner of Lansdowne Road and that a small island with a lamp post at the centre of Wodehouse Road, opposite the fountain, should be constructed as shown on the plan. They also believe it would conduce greatly to the safety of the public if a pair of brackets carrying lamps be provided upon the Tramway pole, opposite Wodehouse Road, with a small island around it. It is estimated that the cost of providing these refuges and lamps will amount to Rs. 1,131.

Apollo Pier Road.—The Committee consider that a refuge in the centre of this Road near the junction is necessary. The cost of providing a refuge with a lamp post is estimated at Rs. 377.

The Committee beg to recommend that the Commissioner be asked to give immediate effect to such of the suggestions as can be dealt with by himself and to put himself in communication with the authorities concerned for carrying the remaining suggestions into effect.

By Corporation Resolution No. 3014, dated the 3rd August 1908, the Committee have been asked to report on the Commissioner's letter No. 10950, dated the 11th July 1908, regarding the proposed improvement of the northern approach of the Kennedy Bridge. After careful consideration of this proposal, the Committee concur in the opinion expressed by the Commissioner that on completion of the work of Improvement Trust Scheme No. IV, the Kennedy Bridge may be much less used than at present. They therefore recommend that the question of improving the northern approach of the bridge may be allowed to stand over until sufficient experience is gained as to the state of the traffic in that locality under the altered circumstances."

The adoption of the report which was proposed by Lieut-Col. Collie was agreed upon.

ROAD-WORKS.

Lieut-Col. Collie, I.M.S., moved in accordance with notice that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit a detailed account of the expenditure on certain road-works at Chowpatty, Breach Candy, Mayo Road, Cruickshank Road, Hornby Road and in the construction of the Victoria Stand in front of the Bombay Club; also information showing what organisation assists in each district for being immediate attention to damage to the roads caused by the rainfall. The resolution also asked for information regarding the non-laying of a water pipe along Hughes Road, the absence of gas lamps and copies of any existing rules, (a) under which public bodies such as the Telephone Company, the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Company and the Gas Company are permitted to open the public foot-paths and roads, (b) under which the work of erecting buildings is permitted in crowded localities and throughfares and contiguous to the public pavements.

Colonel Collie said he knew it was an old horse he was riding, but he wanted to find out why that horse did not go. The Special Roads Committee had experienced much trouble in obtaining definite information which was necessary for them to form a sound judgment as to the expenditure and time which work would entail. Regarding the Victoria stand opposite the Bombay Club, he said, there must be something wrong with the department when a work of that kind in one of the principal streets of the city was allowed to occupy three months. Some curious idea had been adopted in its construction for the drains had been made at higher level than the channels which were to carry the water.

The motions were all agreed upon.

BOMBAY LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Mr. D. E. Wacha moved the following proposition of which he had given previous notice:

"That the President be requested to obtain from the Collector, Abkari, the following information:—(1) The number of licensed liquor shops in each Ward of the City; the respective street or road or lane in which each shop in each Ward is situated and the number of proof gallons of country spirits vended by each such shop during the official year which ended on 31st March last. (2) The number of clubs, hotels, restaurants and refreshment rooms in each Ward which have been licensed and the amount of license fee paid for issuing wines, spirits and liquors.

In support of his motion he said that after the discussion which took place at the time of his resignation as a member of the Fort ward committee his proposition had become an absolute necessity. His Excellency had invited all the citizens to help Government in introducing temperance into the city, and the reformation he now sought would help the committees. Certain information was asked for by the committees and Mr. Hatch had refused to give it, but thanks to His Excellency that was supplied at the last meeting of the Legislative Council in reply to questions from the Hon'ble Mr. Parekh.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded.

Mr. Tod asked the President if it was not a fact that Mr. Wacha had been a member of the Committee dealing with this matter and had resigned. Had he remained upon the Committee, he would have had all the information which he required.

Mr. Sorabji C. Dhondy remarked that all the information Mr. Wacha desired to have had already been in the possession of the committees.

Mr. J. B. Petit thought that it would be more courteous to request Government rather than the Collector to supply the information that Mr. Wacha sought to obtain.

Mr. J. N. Wadia remarked that since 1880 the liquor traffic in Bombay had considerably increased, and the revenue had gone up from 3 crores to 9 crores. He preferred the information being obtained from the Government to enable the local option committee to do their work.

Mr. Wacha replying on the debate said that since the members were desirous of obtaining the information from Government instead of from the Collector, he had no objection to alter his proposition accordingly. The reduction of shops meant nothing, he said. The whole thing depended upon the quantity consumed.

The necessary alteration was made and the proposition was carried.

CORPORATION AND THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Bombay Improvement Trust regarding the proposed remission to the Trust of interest payable by the Board to the Corporation on the value of the land vested in the Board.

In his report on the letter the Municipal Commissioner had suggested that the Corporation must insist upon the Trust paying the amount at an early date and that the Trust be informed that the Corporation would be willing to receive any representation as regarded the payment of the interest in future years.

The Standing Committee had recommended the Corporation to inform the Trust in terms of the Commissioner's report.

Dr. Dadachanji moved at the meeting yesterday that with reference to the letter from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, No. 2076, dated the 25th March 1909, regarding the proposed remission to the Trust of interest payable by the Board to the Corporation on the value of land vested in the Board under Schedule D of Act IV of 1898, that the Trust be informed as suggested in the Commissioner's report, received with the Standing Committee's resolution of 25th May.

Mr. J. P. Orr moved an amendment to refer the matter to a committee for consideration and report.

In support of the amendment he said that the Corporation legally could, if they liked, defer the date from which the interest ran on the unleased land. This meant that they could release the Trust of a liability Rs. 34,000. The Improvement Trust had put sight lakhs into the improvement of land and had not yet received a sufficient return in shape of rent to make any profit and therefore the change of date was suggested as a matter of fair play. It was always anticipated that they would get three per cent, when they commenced to make the profit, but that date could not be fareseen as yet. He hoped the Corporation would not at present exact the amount of the interest for the current year. He moved an amendment to refer this matter to a committee and the committee might consider from what date to exact the interest.

The amendment was carried and the Corporation adjourned to Thursday next.

HOUSE COLLAPSES IN BOMBAY.

One Killed and Seven Injured.

THE stormy weather and the high wind and rain of the last few days in Bombay resulted in several house collapses. The one, last evening, at Mandvi, had most disastrous results.

At 6-25 last evening a six storeyed house situated in Garibdas Gully, Dariyasthan, Mandvi, suddenly came down with a crash, and as no less than 150 souls lived in the building, reports were spread that a large number of persons who occupied the building were buried in the debris. The Municipality and the Police were informed, and Mr. Hewett, Acting Chief Engineer, Bombay Municipality, and Mr. Edwardes, the Police Commissioner, with their respective assistants, proceeded to the scene.

The Fire-Brigade lascars and the Engineer's begaries were soon requisitioned and they did very smart work. In a few minutes the heap of debris was removed effectually and eight persons—all Hindus—were extricated from under the heap. One woman, named Shakarbai, was found dead, the other seven, including a boy of nine, being more or less injured, were removed to the hospital at once by the police.

The house belonged to Abdulali Hakimji and brothers, and was occupied by Hindus. About 150 people were accommodated in this building. When the Fire-Brigade and the Municipal men were removing the debris a small portion of the collapsed building, which was standing, threatened to come down and it did. Fortunately none of the workers were injured, but the work was suspended and after pulling down the tottering walls and pillars the men resumed their work vigorously.

There was a panic and no one could give correct information. The authorities were unable to know how many were missing. The house, as it collapsed, fell on a one-storeyed house standing next to it and the owner of the latter Gunpat Manaji, was also buried under the debris. He was rescued by the labourers; when pulled out from under the rubbish he was found to be seriously injured.

Among the seven injured persons there were four males, two women and one boy.

From the Engineer's Department all the Superintendents and several Inspectors were present. Police Inspector Draper was among the early arrivals. Mr. Vincent, the Deputy Police Commissioner, was also on the spot. All these rendered valuable assistance and active rescue work was done by the Fire-Brigade very creditably.

The work of removing the debris was continued until morning to ascertain if there were any further victims from the collapse, but, till a late hour only eight persons, as mentioned above, were found.

ANOTHER COLLAPSE.

Another five storeyed house situated in Shah Gully, Bazar Gate, Fort, which, on being found risky, had been vacated at the instance of the Municipality and the police the previous day, also collapsed last night. No persons were injured nor any life was lost.

THE Hon'ble Raja Sir Mahomed Ali Mahomed Khan, K.C.I.E., of Mahmudabad, gave a dinner party at his house in Kaiserbagh at Lucknow on Sunday night in honour of Mr. S. H. Butler, C. S. I., C. I. E., who is passing through Lucknow. The Commissioner of Lucknow was present, also Mr. Baillie, a member of the Board of Revenue, Brigadier General Bell, the Hon'ble Nawab Ali Choudhri, Mr. Ali Imam, Nawab Vikar-ul-Mulk, the Raja of Jehangirabad, Mr. Abdul Aziz and Mr. Mazharu, Haq who had attended the Moslem League meeting in Lucknow.

GOVERNMENT'S RESOLUTION ON TODDY.

Adulteration in Beer.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my last letter I have shewn that the selling price of one anna per bottle of toddy as fixed by Government, leaves no margin of profit to the owners of tree-booths. As no monopoly is allowed to the latter, by far the better course would be to allow competition fair play. I can understand the utility of fixed rates in the case of monopolists. For example, I have no objection to urge against the Government policy which pins holders of monopolies in the case of liquor and intoxicant drugs to fixed rates, in view of the fact that the price limit, is in their case so fixed as to allow a decent margin of profit. In the absence of such a restriction the monopolists would charge fancy prices. As no such monopoly is held by the owners of tree-booths, prices would find their own level on the principle of demand and supply, if the restriction thereon was removed. The prices would adapt themselves to the needs and means of the consumers. Those who want toddy, pure and unadulterated, would get it on payment of a higher price. Whereas if the price limit is fixed, acquisition of pure toddy is made absolutely impossible, even to the better-class consumers, if it does not leave a fair margin of profit to the vendors. Toddy is not employed merely as a beverage. It is used by the natives as a medicine and, in the preparation of certain sweetmeats used by the Parsis it is employed for leavening dough. In these cases it is the genuine article that is wanted. When a higher price is offered there is a temptation to the vendor to yield to the importunities of the customer. I read in the papers of a recent case of a poor Parsi booth-licensee at Tardeo deprived of his license, and, therefore, of his livelihood, for accepting a higher price. Does not this look like a case of hardship? If the price must needs be fixed let it not drive the vendors to resort to dishonest practices as of adulteration. If he resorts to what from a moral standpoint constitutes a lesser of the two evils, viz., infringement of Government's rule by selling genuine article at a paying rate, with what face can the authorities deal harshly with him? Do not tell me pray, that the vendors must go to Government with an explanation of their case if the fixed price does not pay them. There is no organization amongst these men, they are a set of illiterate people afraid to speak out and have no other means of livelihood, and if they do, the ring-leaders—for that is the light in which organizers of the movement would be viewed—would incur the displeasure of the executive.

The following extract from an English writer, criticizing adulteration in beer, as sold in London, is worthy of note:—

"The three most common and principal adulterations of beer, however, are water—by which its strength is reduced and its bulk increased—and sugar and salt, whereby its colour and flavour are in a great measure restored. It has been proved by reliable tests, that beer is adulterated by almost every London publican, and the truth is all the more obvious from the acknowledged fact that the price which the publican pays the brewer for his beer would not leave a sufficient profit unless adulteration were had recourse to."

The above quotation shows that there is the same complaint in England about adulteration in beer as there is in India about toddy. And yet the Government there does not interfere with the vendors as they do in Bombay, whilst there is the additional fact that adulteration here is due to Government's interference with the price of sale. Beer is sold in three qualities as draught, ripe and over-ripe, answering to similar varieties in toddy as unfermented and fermented. These three varieties of beer represent three different qualities, the last one being the most inferior and in a high stage of fermentation. Yet Government in England, recognizing, that variable earning capacities of different classes of consumers produce varying requirements, have not displayed undue anxiety to control the quality of beer by vexatious restrictions on its sale. There are customers here for fermented and unfermented toddy, as there are customers in England for the different descriptions of beer, though the fact should not be lost sight of that fermented beer is not considered as unwholesome even by Government.

Shop-keepers in Bombay are not tied down to fixed prices like the owners of tree-booths. But even at these shops, in spite of competition amongst their owners, people do not get pure toddy. A customer cannot be sure of getting a bottle of good toddy even at two annas. This is due to excessive taxation, and secondly to the fact that palm trees are getting every day scarcer in the city. With the expansion of Bombay, palm-orarts are destroyed for building purposes. And, Government restricts the free importation of toddy from Salsette by means of various obstructions, though the scale of taxes on trees is the same there as in Bombay. This restriction is responsible for a reduction of the supply and tends to increase the price. It is a harsh and altogether futile restriction and must be done away with at the first opportunity available.

With a view to discourage the drinking of fermented toddy—an interference which as I have above indicated is to be altogether deprecated—Government have issued certain rules with their recent Resolution. I have never witnessed a more worthless and impracticable effort made to control the adulteration of fermented and unfermented toddy. But of this I will speak in a subsequent letter, in which I shall deal with the question of so-called illicit distillation of toddy; but in the meanwhile I request the compilers of the Resolution to study the Mhowra Bill, published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" Supplement of 25th May, 1892.

Recapitulating the contents of my three letters, including this, I hope I have made a sufficient case to show:—

1st, that the taxation on toddy is excessive.

2ndly, that the fixed price of one anna per bottle for toddy sold at booth-trees renders acquisition of unadulterated toddy absolutely impossible.

3rdly, that pure toddy is not obtainable in the Bombay shops, which are not subject to restictions of price limit, except at prohibitive prices.

4thly, that the interference with the sale of toddy with a view to control its quality is unneeded and superfluous.

5thly, that the restriction on importation of toddy from Salsette reduces the supply and should be abolished.

6thly, as I will show in my next letter, that the contemplated measures of the Resolution for controlling adulteration of fermented and unfermented toddy are impracticable and vexatious.—Yours, etc.,

P. B. DANTRA.

A SERIOUS riot took place in Liverpool on June 20 between Orangemen and Roman Catholics. It arose through the announcement of the annual procession in connection with St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church in Grosvenor Street, but the procession was abandoned at the request of the Police. The Orangemen, however, are stated to have come down in great force a long time before the advertised time and stopped at a point in Juvenal Street, out of which Grosvenor Street runs; and in a moment the whole place was in a tumult. The Assistant Head Constable, Mr. Lane, with two other mounted officers, managed to hold the crowd in check while reinforcement of mounted and foot constables, who were in reserve in the North Haymarket were brought up, and who then charged the mob with drawn batons. The crowd was driven up Prince Edwin Street, and meanwhile they were throwing stones and all kinds of missiles at the Police a number of whom were injured. Prince Edwin Street is situated in an Orange quarter of the city, but a few Roman Catholics are also resident there, and those of them who had the temerity to decorate their houses had their windows stoned. One house was actually set on fire. Many of the mob carried swords, files, and other weapons. The entire neigbourhood was in a state of great excitement the whole afternoon and evening, and two other charges had to be made by the mounted police to disperse the crowd. A great many arrests were made, a good number of those taken into custody being injured.

NOTES ON CHINESE AFFAIRS.

THE MACKAY TREATY.

ONE of the local vernacular dailies, apparently commenting on Reuter's telegram in regard to the raising of import duties and the abolition of likin, states that after long parleing, this question has not come to a satisfactory conclusion. It recalls the fact that Sir James Mackay, the British Commissioner, was the first to negotiate with the Chinese Commissioners, Sheng Kung-pao and Lu Hai huan, on the subject, and now, it says, the first country that suggested this step is acting in a manner contrary to her original intentions "Verb Sap."

MORE GATES FOR SHANGHAI.

It has been proposed for some time past to make macadamized roads in the Shanghai native city and to open more city gates leading to them. In response to a representation from the Shanghai Taotai, Viceroy Tuan Fang has given permission for two additional gates to the Shanghai city to be opened, which will be known as the Little North and the Little West Gates; the Viceroy recommends that careful surveys be made by the Magistrate in concert with the gentry, and further that the work should be commenced as soon as possible.

TWO GRAND COUNCILLORS.

It is stated the Grand Councillor Shih Hsu is on the best of terms with his colleague H. E. Chang Chih-tung and after leaving the Council Chamber would often consult the latter on important state affairs. Councillor Chang reciprocates the friendship shown him and there is thus much pleasant co-operation between the two Councillors.

A NEW BROOM.

Viceroy Hsi Liang, of Manchuria, says a Chinese report, recently submitted a memorial to the Throne in which he suggested the reduction of superfluous officials, retrenchment of expenses, industrial encouragement and extension of navigation as important steps that should be taken. These suggestions were heartily approved by the Regent, who remarked that if all provincial officials were as energetic as Viceroy Hsi appeared to be, he doubted not that China would be well ruled and soon become prosperous.

CHINESE CONSUL AT VLADIVOSTOK.

The Waiwupu recently received a petition from the Chinese merchants at Vladivostock to the effect that the Deputy of Commerce did not possess sufficient official dignity, and in view of increasing foreign affairs the appointment of a Chinese Consul was necessary. President Liang of the Waiwupu is considering the application and will consult with the Russian Minister on the subject.

THE TUNGKUANSHAN MINE.

It is stated that Sir John Lister Kaye is showing a more conciliatory attitude in the Tungkuanshan affair and has agreed to yield in this question, but his syndicate must not be put to any losses thereby. Another report states further that he demands the acceptance of the capital he has already raised as a loan for the development of the mine, in addition to compensation for all the buildings erected on the place.

COMPULSORY EXAMINATION.

The Ministry of Education has decided on a compulsory examination system for all returned students after their graduation, as it deems it inadvisable to allow them to enter upon Government or other employment without passing an official test. Chinese Ministers abroad are instructed to urge all graduated students to return for the examination, so as to check them from drifting into revolutionary careers. Students refusing such examinations will be debarred from holding Government positions.

ALLEGED ENCROACHMENT.

Native reports state that the Germans have been attempting to encroach upon Tienhengtao island, near Kiaochou and that the Shantung official body in the capital proposes to hold a meeting in connection with the matter.

THE SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY.

Taotai Chung Mun-yao, Director of the China Merchant's S. N. Co. and Commissioner of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, is reported as having arrived in Peking. It is understood that he wishes to confer about the transfer of management of the former company to the Yuch'uanpu.

President Hsu desired Taotai Chung to take steps to negotiate to the redemption of the line.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

It appears that recently a number of local merchants jointly presented a petition to the Shanghai Taotai stating that in consequence of the bad times, and high rents in Shanghai many people were unable to pay their rentals, the result was that distress was levied, entailing many petty expenses such as fees for Consul's signature, etc., on the defaulters, after they had taken steps to pay up their dues. The petitioners would, therefore, pray that these items of expense be abolished and that the scale of rents might be reduced. The Taotai has replied, admitting that the state of affairs was as represented and pointing out that it would be better for landlords to consider a reasonable reduction in rents than suffer houses to remain empty. He would therefore, approach the Consular body and request it to take some steps to improve the situation,

VICEROY SHENG YUN.

A censor in Peking has severely denounced Viceroy Sheng Yun of Kansu for his negligence in making reports to the Throne of the state of affairs in that province where distress has prevailed for the last three years, owing to droughts. He expressed the conviction that rebellion would soon take place in the North-West through this culpable neglect. The Prince Regent was much moved by this impeachment. He said to have inquired of the Grand Council who was capable of undertaking the Viceroyalty of Kansu and Shensi. The latter replied by recommending H. E. Tsen Ch'un-hsuan ex-Viceroy of Kuangtung. The Government has also telegraphed to order the Provincial Treasurer to report on the famine without delay, to enable measures to be taken for relief.

TRADE MARK REGULATIONS.

It is stated that the Trade Marks Regulations have been revised and approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce and that they will be promulgated in the autumn of this year.

THE TUNGKUANSHAN AFFAIR.

With reference to this question it is stated that the Waiwupu advised the Anhui representatives to be more yielding in the matter, but met with a rebuff from them. The Ministry resented this, and in its report to the Throne sided with Sir John Lister Kaye. It also intends to advocate that the Throne should decide the question independently. Sir John's suggestion was, however, struck out by Prince Ching, who thought it unwise to exercise too much pressure on the people. The Waiwupu has suggested to Sir John that the foreign engineer should be ordered to leave Tungkuanshan at once, so as to calm the people's indignation, without prejudice to the final settlement of the affair,

CURRENCY PLANS.

The presiding members of the Ministry of Finance have proposed to adopt two denominations of silver coins as principal medium of currency, namely, one dollar coins, to be six mace five candareens in weight and to exchange for one hundred copper cents and one and a half dollar coins to be of nine mace seven candareens fine in weight, and equivalent to one hundred and fifty copper cents. There would then be subsidiary coins of 50, 20 and 10 cents denominations, with a white metal coin at the value of twenty to a dollar. As to copper coins, there would be two cents, one cent, five, two, and one cash. One hundred cash would exchange for ten cents and one thousand cash for one dollar. In order to ensure success in the proposition, Duke Tsai Tse, the President, is carefully considering the subject before coming to a decision.

A WELCOMED EXTENSION.

It is stated that according to the Yuch'uanpu's regulations, a limit of three years is imposed for railway companies, within which period they should be able to show some degree of success in building the lines they have undertaken, failing which the concession will lapse and the right to construct the line revert to the Board. The Government considers the period insufficient as Chinese railway enterprises are just in their infancy. In order to afford the fullest encouragement to railway construction and also in consideration of the financial difficulties of the Yuch'uanpu it has been considered advisable to extend the three years already fixed by two years until railways of China should have made more substantial progress."—"N. C. Herald" (June 19).

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skins writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of West meath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists Grocers, etc., sell it.

KHAIRPUR STATE.

Installation of the Mir.

The first of July was a red letter day in the annals of Khairpur as the Political Agent had fixed that day for installing Mir Imambuksh Khan on his ancestral "gadi." A hall resplendent in curtains and colour was extemporised for the purpose in the new palace which has been under construction for the last four years. The approaches to the palace were ornamented with bunting and banners. The hall was packed to its utmost capacity with the Mirs and Jagirdars, etc., of the State. The ceremony was timed to take place at 5 o'clock in the morning. Long before that hour every available space was occupied. A silver couch and silver chairs were placed on a small "dais" raised in the north of the hall. Chairs for the Khairpur Princes and other Talpurs were arranged on the left of the "dais" and on the right chairs were provided for the representatives of the Nawab of Bahawalpur, of the Maharajas of Kolhapur and Bhavnagar, and for the officers of the State. In the body of the hall sat the State Jagirdars and subjects. His Highness dressed as a Baluch Prince, and wearing the golden sword and bejewelled Kulangi, arrived soon after 5 o'clock, accompanied by the Wazir and the princes of his household, and by His Highness Haji Noor Muhamed Khan of Hyderabad. A salute of 15 guns announced the arrival. His Highness immediately entered the hall and took the seat on the silver couch on the "dais," on which a seat was also provided for Her Highness of Hyderabad. The Political Agent was accompanied by Assistant Collectors, Messrs. Shilledy and Milne, and by the District Superintendent of Police, Sukkur. After they had taken their seats on the "dais," the Wazir Shelkh Sadikali declared the durbar open. The Political Agent then opened the letter of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. This was read and translated to the durbar and then handed to His Highness. A letter from the Commissioner in Sind was also read and handed to His Highness by the Political Agent, who next addressed the durbar in the following speech, which was translated sentence by sentence:

"Your Highness—I am entrusted by His Excellency the Governor of the Bombay with the "kharita" which I now have the pleasure to open and read to you. I am authorised farther to give you the following message from the Commissioner in Sind, and it is my pleasant duty to add a few words myself. Your Highness has succeeded at a mature age to the "gadi" of a State which is a progressive State in the best sense of the word, and Your Highness has had the opportunity of observing the progress that has been made during the rule of 14 years by your lamented father, His Highness Mir Sir Faiz Muhamed Khan Talpur, G.C.I.E., may his soul rest in heaven. The record of the progress of these 14 years is a long one. Courts of law have been established, which command the confidence of the people, education has been fostered, his late Highness being a most generous patron of higher education, not only within his own State, but also in the province of Sind and in such distant institutions as the Mahomedan College at Aligarh, roads and other public works have received attention, in particular, irrigation. Excellent canals have been constructed, and many jungles, which were previously preserved for the hunting of the Mir, have been granted for cultivation with the result that where formerly the pig and the phara alone were found there are now prosperous villages of contented cultivators. The progress so made is reflected in the finances. In 1894, the State had no reserve, and the income was some 5 lakhs of rupees. Year by year cultivation has expanded, and, although many imposts have been removed, the revenue has steadily increased, and is now some 13 lakhs per annum, while the State has a reserve of 10 lakhs of rupees. With this increasing prosperity his late Highness considered it his duty to contribute his quota to the defence of the country and took his place amongst the Chiefs who maintain the Imperial Service Troops by establishing a Camel Corps. This Corps is well equipped, is well housed in excellent barracks, and is, I am informed by the Inspecting Officer, very efficient.

"Your Highness posseses a State which has before it immense prospects of further advancement. Large areas of virgin soil are yet available for the future demands of an increasing population, cultivation has as yet been restricted to a single season of the year, but Your Highness is aware of the project for the construction of a great dam across the Indus above Sukkur. This dam will supply canals with water throughout the year; and throughout the province of Sind it will be possible to cultivate land both in the kharif and the rabi seasons. I hope Your Highness will take your part in this great work, and bestow the advantages of perennial irrigation on your State. When the subjects of Your Highness learn that land can be thus cultivated, and can increase in fertility under the process, the prosperity of the State will be still more greatly increased. I am glad to hear that Your Highness has already shown the foresight to direct that experimental farms shall be started in order to ascertain what improvements suggested by modern systems of agriculture in other countries are applicable to the conditions of Khairpur. The progress of the past rule has been due not only to the wise supervision of his late Highness, but also to the devoted service of three experienced Wazirs, Khan Bahadur Kadirdad Khan, C. I. E., Sardar Muhamed Yakub Khan, C. I. E., and Sheikh Sadikali. Your Highness is doubly fortunate in the experience you have gained of the progress possible in a State under wise management, and in the opportunities for further development which lie before you. I hope that as your father and grand father enjoyed health and happiness to an advanced old age so Your Highness also may be granted a long and prosperous rule over this State."

His Highness handed his speech to the Wazir, by whom it was read to the Darbar. It was in Sindhi and commenced with an invocation to Divine Providence to bless the ceremony of the day and then continued:—

"I proceed to lay my humble duty before the throne of His Gracious Majesty the Emperor, I proceed to render my heartfelt thanks to Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay and to the Commissioner-in Sind. I am sincerely obliged to you, Sir, who, as Political Agent of this State, has installed me on my ancestral "gadi" to-day. People and Princess of Khairpur, you have heard from the speech of the Political Agent, that during the rule of His late Highness my father of blessed memory the annual revenues of this State rose from 7 1 1-2 lakhs to 16 lakhs (inclusive of those of the Jagirs) and that Judicial and Revenue and Civil Courts have been opened all over the State. New canals had been dug and branches provided which now feed lands which were formerly irrigated by wheels only. Hospitals have been established and many shooting preserves have been dismantled and land given up to cultivation. The strength of the police was improved and there is better peace and harmony within the State. Railway was introduced to afford facilities for trade. Provision for education was made not only within the State but as far as our resources went, help to educational institutions was given from Karachi to Calcutta. And to-day I have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5,000 to the building fund of the Hopeful Academy at Shikarpur and an annual grant of Rs. 2,000 for the Madressah at Larkana. You know that the administration and improvements of States depend upon the choice and character of administrators and Wazirs. And in ruling over my people, I have resolved to follow in the foot-steps of a father. I have set apart a piece of land for an experimental farm and hope to procure a trained agricultural officer, who will show to my people, the latest and the most suitable agricultural operations in order to procure the best yield from land." And in this connection I take this opportunity to announce that I have taken upon myself to bear a part of the expenses of the dam across the Indus at Rohri, in order to better the irrigational capacity of my State. The digging of big canals in the Punjab has necessitated the construction of the dam in order to feed our Sind canals and I am assured that the benefit to the State will compensate the item of outlay I am undertaking to spend on its behalf, and that it will remove all fear of scarcity of water for either season in the future."

His Highness then announced various reforms and general revision of pay of the whole establishment and concluded as follows:—

"In conclusion, I earnestly wish to impress on my Raj and Mahajan the wisdom of being united like brothers, and to shun jealously and enmity, because God does not like evildoers as is declared in the Holy Koran. I enjoin you to come to me in weal and woe just as children would crowd to their father. I assure you that I shall always tend you and take care of you. Join me in praying to the Most High, that he be merciful to me, to mine, and to my State, that He gives us strength to be loyal to the person and throne of our gracious sovereign, King Edward, Emperor of India, that we may grow in peace and prosperity under the gracious shadow of His Great Dignity and His great Name." Amen, Amen, Amen.

His Highness then distributed some khiliyats and lungies and parwanas on the chief officers of the State and on those who had accompanied His late Highness to Karbella, and also on those who had rescued an infant from the debris of a fallen house a few months ago.

The Political Agent then left the Hall and the Durbar was over.

In the afternoon His Highness paid a formal call on the Political Agent at 4 p.m., under a salute of 15 guns to invite the Political Agent to the festivities. This visit returned half an hour after and the Palace party reached the ground at about 6 p.m. A long programme of sports by the Imperial Service Camel Corps and the State Foot Battalion was gone through, and this was followed by very exciting Sindhi Malakhirs (wrestling). The heir-apparent, Mir Ali Nawaz Khan, and his younger brother, Mir Ghulam Ally Khan, dined with the Political Agent at the Lal Bungalow.

The Political Agent left by the early morning train on the 2nd July for Sukkur under the usual salute. His departure was public, the guard-of-honour being provided by the State foot battalion at the railway station.

NOTES FROM JAPAN.

POACHERS IN KOREA.

Baron Hayashi, Director of the Oriental Colonization Co., returning to Seoul from a trip along the Yalu, says that poachers are very active along the Western coast of Korea. They have their bases in the different islands, accumulate their prizes in Antunghsien and transport them to Liaotung. Guardships dispatched from the customs houses are unable to control them and further steps are considered necessary.

RAILWAY JUNCTION.

M. Alexander Wentzel, Vice-Governor of the Chinese Eastern Railway, who arrived in Tokio on May 31, left Tokio on June 5 for Hakone and will leave Tsuruga on the 7th instant for Vladivostok. During his stay here, M. Wentzel was cordially received and conferred with the Japanese railway authorities concerned on the question of the freight-pooling scheme, which remained unsettled, though other matters in connexion with the Russo-Japanese railway and steamship junction agreement had already been arranged.

MR. CHIROL IN KOREA.

Telegrams from Seoul state that Mr. Valentine Chirol, and Dr. G. E. Morrison, arrived at Seoul on Friday night, June 4, where they put up in Miss Bontag's late residence. Under the auspices of H. E. Pak Chee-sun, Korean Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Ishizuka, Director-General of the Residency-General, and Mr. Nabeshima, Director of the Foreign Department, a banquet was to be given on Sunday June 6 in honour of Mr. Chirol and Dr. Morrison, who were to leave for Haijyu on the Monday, en route to Antunghsien.

GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND JAPAN.

If wind is favourable to an outgoing vessel, an incoming vessel resents it, so says the "Kokumin Shimbun" in a leading article. When certain Powers unite themselves for their mutual benefit, others attempt to alienate them. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance constitutes the backbone of the two countries, but this does not prevent outsiders from making disparaging insinuations concerning it. The Japanese and American "entente" is imperative for both Governments and peoples, but malevolent attempts are made to sow seeds of mistrust continued to be made. All the rumours that Japan is closing the doors in Manchuria, that Japan is inclined to abrogate the British alliance, and that Japan and America are on the brink of war, etc. have been circulated for this purpose. In actual fact these attemps proved powerless to shake the Anglo-Japanese alliance and the Japanese and American "entente."

The welcome extended to the sixteen American battleships and to the business-men from the Pacific coast, the unanimous gratification expressed at the election of Mr. Taft as President and the reception of the Japanese Training Squadron and Vice-Admiral Uryu eloquently speak for themselves. Mr. Taft's speech at the Annapolis class dinner given in honour of Admiral Uryu strikes the keynote of the traditional friendship between America and Japan. The "Kokumin" urges that the efficacy and stability of the Anglo-Japanese alliance and the American "entente" should be made known as widely as possible to checkmate the efforts of other parties to weaken these bonds of feeling and interest.

THE CLOSING OF VLADIVOSTOK.

Since last March when, with a view to protecting domestic products, Russia abolished her free ports in the Far East, the wheat mills in Harbin have suffered greatly from the restriction. American flour imported from America to Russian Asia via Vladivostok formerly amounted yearly to a value of 3,500,000 roubles. In order to prevent this influx, six big wheat mills were established in Harbin. They were able to produce about 5,650 poods of flour in one day and night, and lately they had begun to export their produces. The abolition of free ports, however made wheaten flour from Manchuria unfitable in Russian Asia, and the flour mills suffered accordingly. Two big Russian sugar companies are said to be equally affected. It is considered probable that the Russian coasting provinces in the Far East will be equipped with their own mills.

Mr. Keui Feng, Chinese Commercial Agent in Vladivostok, appointed Consul-General there shortly after the death of the late Emperor and Empress Dowager, has now announced his appointment and has opened a Consulate-General.

CHINO-JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS.

China has abandoned her recent proposal to submit the differences in Manchuria to arbitration and has expressed her wish to resume the negotiations with Japan, but the date for the reopening of such negotiations is not yet ascertainable, neither Japan nor China having made any suggestion on the subject. Japan is quite prepared to resume the negotiations.

The Russo-Chinese postal agreement was signed in February last. A Peking telegram now says that the negotiations for the Chino-Japanese postal agreement are nearly finished and it is hoped that it will be signed in July at the latest.

THE RESIDENCY-GENERAL.

The slight delay in the promotion of Viscount Sone to full Resident-Generalship in place of Prince Ito, who is to be made President of the Privy Council, vice Prince Yamagata, is due to the proposed creation of a Central Bank of Korea, which will inherit the powers hitherto enjoyed by the Korea branch of the first (Japanese) Bank. Viscount Sone desires that Prince Ito shall settle the matter before retiring. The rumour that there is friction between Princes Ito and Yamagata is without foundation.

SIR EDWARD BAKER returned to Calcutta yesterday. Lady Baker remains at Darjeeling.

MR. GEORGE FREDERICK DEACON, a well-known civil engineer, expired suddenly while sitting in his office at Westminster.

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JOHN C. FULLER & SON, BOW, LONDON. SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

D. R. DADY,

Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 12.

The number of stations reporting rainfall has decreased materially and the falls which have not been heavy rainfall have been general on the Coast of Burma, the West Coast of the Peninsula and nearly general in Gujerat, the North-West Frontier Province and local in Rajputana, the Central Provinces, Central India, the Southern half of the Peninsular and Assam; while a few falls have occurred in other parts of the country. Tavoy and Diamond Island had two inches; Myitkyina, one; Silchar and Cuttack three; Jalpaiguri, three; Benares and Jubbulpore, one-and-a-half; Agra, four; Dwarka, three; Surat, Chanda, Ratnagiri, Goa, Belgaum, Mangalore, Calicut and Cochin two; and Mercara three.

The depression at the head of the Bay has developed somewhat, but has not yet commenced to move. The temperature is nearly normal everywhere.

Forecast.—There is no important change in the distribution of the rainfall in the Indian Ocean at the Seychelles. The winds which were light and variable have become normal. The pressure are fallen slightly at Zanzibar and risen to normal at Mauritius. The change at the Seychelles in favourable, that at Mauritius unfavourable for the Indian rainfall.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 12TH JULY.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Mooltan.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. No further rain expected. Cotton crop making good progress. Food-grains doing well.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Cawnpore.—Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Food-grains doing well.

Beawar.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton larger area sown this year.

Amraoti.—Showery. Cotton plants flourishing.

Khamgaon.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains sowing has been completed. Gingelly doing well.

Jalgaon.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Broach.—Seasonable. Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Break needed generally. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Wadhwan.—Continues cloudy. Cotton sowing making good progress. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Dholera.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Food-grains doing well.

Bhavnagar.—Looks like rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Sholapur.—Continues cloudy. Showery.

Hubli.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Rain general over district. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Seasonable rain has fallen. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Bellary.—Not received.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Espla.	Byculla	made	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered.....	43·50	38·32	45·24	32·34	
Monday, 12th July.....	0·60	0·80	0·89	0·80	
Total.....	43·10	39·02	46·13	33·14	
Same date last year...	38·38	36·38	34·50	28·35	

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

July 12.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1907.	Corpdg Total 1908.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·67	41·76	30·53	35·6

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (9th)	...	...	...	...
Jask	93·8	86·3	...	...
Muskat (9th)	...	...	...	...
Multan	105·8	84·0	...	3·66
Rawalpindi	100·9	75·4	...	3·76
Lahore	104·9	86·2	...	4·24
Sirsa	103·3	83 6	...	2·75
Ambala	95·0	78·0	...	6·96
Delhi	91·2	80·7	...	11·44
Agra	93·0	79·5	3·70	9·87
Mainpuri	92·0	80·0	0·07	13·93
Jhansi	90·5	80·5	...	10·60
Cawnpore	91·2	79·0	0·05	13·56
Allahabad	92·6	79·0	0·07	22·44
Jacobabad	113·6	89·8	...	0·01
Karachi	90·5	84·0	...	0·02
Ajmer	98·4	80·2	...	7·82
Jaipur	95·2	79·1	0·02	9·49
Kotah	92·0	81·1	...	9·55
Bhuj	87·6	75·0	0·36	4·16
Dwarka	83·3	78·2	3·00	21·41
Veraval	80·7	78·3	0·27	8·33
Bajkot	85·4	76 2	0·17	11 37
Bhavnagar Para	86·6	77·0	0·33	9·22
Surat	82·1	75·6	2·23	29·51
Ahmedabad	87·1	78·2	...	10·13
Deesa	96·2	77·9	0·40	2·66
Neemuch	87·0	74·8	...	5·33
Indore	84·1	74·1	0·12	5·00
Jubbulpore	84·5	77·3	1·57	11·53
Sangor	81·1	75·5	0·01	12·26
Hoshangabad	85·6	75·9	0·00	5·40
Khandwa	86·2	77·1	0·02	5·92
Akola	87·2	77·1	0·05	7·07
Amraoti	86·3	73·8	0·07	7·53
Nagpur	86·1	76·3	0·07	14·71
Chanda	87·0	74·0	1·91	10·32
Raipur	82·7	75·6	1·00	11·99
Bombay	82·0	77·1	0·80	32·14
Ratnagiri	79·8	73·9	2·09	58·14
Mormugao	79 0	73·7	2·22	41·40
Karwar	...	...	...	...
Malegaon	85·4	74·1	...	6·86
Ahamednagar	86·9	72·0	...	4·16
Poona	79·0	71·3	0·16	5·80
Sholapur	87·3	72·9	...	14·86
Bijapur	84·2	70·2	...	4·13
Belgaum	71·3	65·6	2·00	17·63
Kurnigabad	82·2	70·2	0·03	13·14
Nizamabad (Indur)	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	83·3	71·7	0·09	8·51
Mangalore	80·2	72·4	2·50	65·97
Calicut	82·3	73·1	1·85	48·50
Cochin	84·7	73·8	1·56	34·41
Colombo	84·5	75·5	0·36	11·12
Minicoy	86·8	78·1	...	4·45
Bellary	82·0	73·8	0·05	0·52
Cuddapah	83·2	74·1	0·02	2·97
Madras	97·0	78·5	0·10	2·74
Bangalore	77·3	65·3	0·18	0·99
Coimbatore	87·9	71·3	0·04	1·66
Trichinopoly	97·6	79·3	...	0·00
Negapatam	100·4	79·5	...	0·29

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 12TH JULY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 12th July, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the north Punjab but lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the extreme north and normal over the rest of the division. Temperature is in excess at Lahore and normal at the other stations.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 3·70" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average and temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Temperature is also normal except in Upper Sind where it is higher than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been general in Kathiawar and nearly so in Gujarat and West Central India. Deesa had received 0·40", Surat 2·23", Bhavnagar Para 0·33", Veraval 0·27", Dwarka 3·00", Rajkot 0·17", Bhuj 0·36", and Indore 0·12". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Day temperature is in defect at some stations; night temperature is normal everywhere.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been general in the eastern and south-eastern districts: Jubbulpore has had 1·57", Raipur 1·00" and Chanda 1·91". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Konkan.—No telegram has been received from Karwar. General rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0·80", Ratnagiri 2·09" and Marmugao 2·22". Skies are heavily overcast. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Day temperature is in defect at most stations; night temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona records 0·16" of rain and Belgaum 2·00". Skies are generally heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been

...E WAY.

...BAGATELLE.

...hionable French fete of the season ...lace at La Bagatelle. It was origi... water; the Comte d'Artois, after..., betting Marie-Antoinette 100,000fr ...ave a palace constructed on the site ...with... ...imit of two months. He won his bet with the help of the architect Bellanger, though it cost him 600,000fr. to do so: and it came to be spoken of, in consequence, as "Artois' folly." The Queen once played in its theatre in an amateur performance, and Louis XVI., by a way of pleasantry, hissed her. She stepped forward to the footlights and said: "Sir, since you are not satisfied with my playing, kindly leave the house. Your money shall be returned to you at the door."

"UNDER A WANIMG MOON."

Somewhere in the north of Greenland, about latitude 80deg. N., lie the bodies of Captain Erichsen and Lieutenant Hagen, who perished in an attempt to return to their vessel, the "Denmark," over the inland ice, in November 1907. Their expedition had for its object the charting of part of the coast never before surveyed, and for the first time succeeded in proving that Greenland is an island. Captain Mikkelsen, who has left Bergen for Greenland to discover if possible the bodies of the leaders of the Erichsen party, has for his main clue the following entry in the diary of Mr. Bronlund, whose dead body was found in an ice crevasse:—I prsished in lat. 79deg. N. I reached this place under a waning moon in November, and cannot go on because of my frozen feet and the darkness. Hagen died on November 15; Erichsen ten days later. Their bodies are in the middle of the ford. And no one is better fitted than is Captain Mikkelsen for is mournful task.

GLASGOW'S POPULATION DECLINING.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector of Glasgow says in his annual report that there was a decrease of 1,132 in the number of occupied houses in 1908 as compared with the total in 1907, representing a population of 5,551 persons. They had for the first time in Glasgow's recent history taken a step backward with regard to their total population. Since 1873—when the increase of population was only twenty-three over the number of persons residing in the city in 1872—Glasgow had steadily forged ahead at the average rate of 9,550 persons added to the population per annum until this last year. No adequate answer could be given as to whither the people had gone. The total actual loss for the year 1908 seems to have been over 12,800 persons.

TENNYSON AND A JERRY-BUILDER.

Mr. Walter Shaw Sparrow tells in the July "Chambers's Journal" a story of Tennyson and a jerry-builder. The poet had protested against a common act of vandalism—the felling of usefull trees on a new site. "Why do you cut them down?" he asked. "Put the foundations of your house a few yards back and you could save them; trees are beautiful things." The homespoiler laughed with amusement. "Trees are luxuries," he replied. "What we need is utility." And the sliphod commercialism of our time has never, Mr. Sparrow adds, had a more laconic spokesman.

BAD WORK DEGRADING.

Most of us, Mr. Sparrow goes on to point out in his article, which is headed "How to Improve the Household Arts," have one thing in common with the jerry-builder, "we are fond of cheapness, and believe that it pardons a great many frauds." The English home, when cheapness becomes the standard of value is the negation both of commonsense and of decency: Commonsense ought to know that in an age of general competition things cannot be made or sold for less than their market value, and hence it is absurd to talk about cheapness. But there is something more important that to be understood something that touches the welfare of a whole nation—namely that a habit of doing bad work is degrading, like a habit of telling lies. Thoroughness of work honesty of character without which no nation can progress. For that reason and no other the present bad condition of household art, Mr. Sparrow holds, denotes a very dangerous time in our national history.

BAPTIST PROGRESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The American Baptist Year-Book recently published shows that the Baptists are the second largest Protestant Church in the United States. They have now 48,302 churches, with a total membership of 5,115,177. In addition there are a number of minor Baptist bodies, such as the Disciples of Christ, the Dunkards of German Baptists, the Seventh Day, Free Will, Primitive, General and other kinds of Baptists, differing only on minor questions, which have a total membership of about one and three-quarter millions. If attendants at the churches be reckoned, as well as baptised and enrolled members, a conservative estimate gives the total number of Baptists in the States as not less than twenty millions.

THE SCENE OF A FAMOUS SONG.

The death of Lady Laurie of Maxwelton House, Dumfries, recalls one of the best known Scots songs. Maxwelton House is well known as the birthplace of Annie Laurie. She was the daughter of the first baronet, and was born in 1682. The words of the song were composed by a youth named Douglas of Fingland, and the music more than a century afterwards by Lady John Spottiswood. The "promise true" proved a delusion, for the lady threw Douglas over, and married in his place Alexander Fergusson of Craigdarroch. The portraits of both herself and her husband are in the keeping of the baronet who still holds possession where "Maxwelton braes are bonnie."

AUTEUIL.

The race-course riots have made Auteuil conspicuous. It is not a very remarkable place, but one interesting event once happened there. It was at Auteuil that Louis XV. caused Anne Becu, otherwise called Jeanne Gomard de Vaubernier, to be married to the Comte du Baray, who, as soon as the ceremony was concluded, was sent off to his native Toulouse with strict orders to remain there. The beauty of the site has been celebrated by Chenier.

SIR J. A. JACOBY AND THE ORGAN-GRINDERS.

The late Sir J. A. Jacoby, M.P., at one time waged war against the organ-grinder and other street nuisances, and prepared a Bill giving house-holders enlarged powers for dealing with them, "With regard to the barrel-organ being the music of the poor," Sir J. A. Jacoby once said, "I have no objection whatever to street music, provided it is restricted to those who like it. What I do maintain, however, is that the musicians should come at certain hours and not in districts where they know they are not welcome." Sir J. A. Jacoby was also an out-and-out opponent of the muffin-bell, the leather-lunged retailer of straw-berries, barking dogs, and crowing cocks.

NOT TOO EARLY.

For the convenience of members many cricket clubs have a "bar" in the pavilion or tent, where intoxicants as well as temperance drinks are sold. It will be seen from the following notice that the management of one of these clubs at home discourages abnormally early rising:—"Members please take notice that the bar will not be open on Sunday mornings earlier than seven o'clock." An earlier hour would probably be regarded by some carousers as late on Saturday night.

A PORTRAIT.

The old man tedious! What a fate is here
To strive and toil for decades to become
The mock of chokras once they lose their fear
Of old age beating an official drum.
I've met you in an anecdotal vein
I've countered you in poetry and sport,
I've heard your old quotations in full train
And even capped them as a last resort.
Your conversation is a monologue
Of dreary lies. Who trusts the tales you tell?
When only thinks your killed with a weird dog
By kicking it?—unless you talked as well!
Yet, prosper, Rougemont, prosper. More unkind
Your present fate than any I'd allot—
To win contempt from cynics and to find
In new arrivals all the friends you've got!

D. A.—In the "Rangoon Gazette".

THE TWO SERVICES.

GUNS WITHOUT BREECH BLOCKS.

It would be instructive to learn how many of the reduced nucleus crew (Special Service) ships which have been mobilised for the manœuvres are in a thorough sea-going condition as regards their equipment. This inquiry is prompted by a statement which is rife in official circles at Devonport, that the cruiser "Andromeda" has been sent to sea minus breech blocks for her guns, which are consequently rendered useless. The absence of this indispensable part of the vessel's gunnery equipment was brought to notice when the complement was increased to full strength, and on inquiry it was ascertained, so the report goes, that the breech blocks had been taken out of the ship owing to defects, and had not been replaced or substituted by others from the gun-mounting store. The official explanation may possibly be that the "Andromeda" as one of the units in an "observation squadron" which is merely to visit various ports on the south and east coast, will not require to use her armament. Assuming this, however, to be the reason for sending the vessel to sea with incomplete gunnery appliances, it is difficult to reconcile the deficiency with the fact that the "Andromeda's" crew is composed of a large percentage of coastguard and other reserves for their annual period of training, which of course should include firing practice.

CHANGES IN RANK.

A noteworthy feature in connection with the voluntary retirement of Rear-Admirals P. F. Tillard and W. Stokes Rees, and the consequent advancement of Captains F. W. Morgan and H. G King-Hall, is that only two of the batch of captains with seniority of Midsummer, 1900, remain to be promoted. According to Paymaster-in-Chief Bramble's forecast of changes the next junior flag-officer to retire will be Rear-Admiral J. L' Marx in September next, thus promoting Captain A. Y. Moggridge, and leaving a commodoreship vacant. In November, Rear-Admiral Tudor Tudor, according to the authority already referred to, will bring his active service career to a close, and this will promote Captain Reginald Bacon. It is, of course, conceivable that other vacancies in the flag list will occur between this and the autumn, either owing to the operation of the non-employment rule, or to unforeseen causes.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY INSTALLATIONS.

The Admiralty are to be commended for the manner in which the high-power wireless installation has been placed on board a large number of the ships of the Fleet, and the way in which this policy is being steadily pursued as the apparatus comes to hand from the manufacturers, and the ships come in hand for repair at the dockyards. It is not only that the means of communication between ships of the Fleet is thus substantially increased but experience has shown, quite recently in the case of two ships of the mercantile marine, that when accidents occur and ships get piled on the rocks in isolated places wireless telegraphy is a most friendly and trustworthy agent in summoning assistance from passing ships, who are out of sight but not out of touch if they have a wireless installation on board. Many human lives have already been saved by this means, and there can be no doubt that many more will be saved in the future, by wireless signals of distress being pumped out from the silent cabinet of a ship in dire distress. The more powerful the installation the wider will be the area from which the necessary help can be summoned, and the time appears not to be far distant when there will be so many wireless stations on the coasts of countries the world over, and so many ships fitted with this agency on board, that there will be far fewer cases of "missing" ships, about whose destiny there is room for doubt, such as the "Atlanta" and "Condor." Both of these latter ships would to-day have had a wireless outfit on board and probably have sent a last message to the nearest station ashore.

PRESS DELEGATES AND THE ARMY.

The Overseas Delegates to the Imperial Press Conference expressed their thanks for the trouble taken by the troops on their recent visit to Aldershot in a singularly graceful and happy manner by forwarding to Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien a very substantial contribution to the military charities at that station. In acknowledging their thoughtful generosity Sir Horace has well voiced the sentiments of those under his command. It is in some ways the misfortune of those serving at Aldershot that the compactness of the command, its numerical strength, and its proximity to London, cause its services to be requisitioned whenever any study of the British Army is desired. This is inevitable, and philosophically accepted by all concerned, though, as we recently hinted, an annual custom has recently cropped up which interferes with training at a most important time in the year, and which it might be as well to reconsider with a view of making a more satisfactory arrangement. To such a visit as that of the Overseas Delegates, however, these considerations in no way apply. For the troops at Aldershot to be given an opportunity of showing their kith and kin from outlying parts of the Empire the standard of training and something of the life of the soldier in this country was not only a pleasure but an honour. The very unconventional character of the proceeding but accentuated the underlying sentiment, and if, as Sir Hugh Graham kindly says in his letter, the delegates thoroughly enjoyed their visit they may rest assured that the pleasure was mutual, and that the regiments at Aldershot appreciated to the full the interests so frankly taken in them.

MUSKETRY AND PROFICIENCY PAY.

The Army Council are to be congratulated on having decided to temporarily modify the regulations as regards proficiency pay in relation to the new courses of musketry. Animated by no ulterior motive save the highly laudable one of raising the standard of shooting throughout the Regular Army, the authorities have devised a new course of musketry whereby qualification for service pay becomes a much more difficult matter than was formerly the case, and the result is that without previous practice under the new conditions men who in the past have drawn Class 1 of Proficiency Pay are extremely unlikely to do so this year, and the fault can hardly be said to be theirs. Moreover, though it is much to be regretted, the War Office in its financial capacity has always failed to command that complete confidence among the rank and file that the excellence and purity of its motives undoubtedly deserve. Discontent has therefore been particularly rife lately in the barrack room, and various explanations, not all suitable for reproduction, have been advanced to account for the new and most unpopular regulations, one of the most charitable hinting at an altruistic desire on the part of the War Office to help the Admiralty to build new "Dreadnoughts" out of the large savings likely to be effected. But even patriotism has its limits, and the War Office have been wise to recognise that an undoubted hardship exists. A circular letter has explained the situation, and states that although a higher individual standard is periodically necessitated by the increasing power of fire action, it is not desired that any hardship should be inflicted on those who have previously qualified for Proficiency (or service) Pay and are now without previous practice suddenly confronted with new conditions and targets differently coloured. A soldier, therefore, who fires the new course either this year or the next for the first time, and who there by falls to a lower grade of classification, will be allowed to draw pay for one class above that in which he has been graduated—e. g., a soldier who was in receipt of class I pay in virtue of his classification as a 1st class shot in 1908, and who passes the 2nd class test only in the 1909 course, will retain his Class 1 pay.

EMPLOYERS AND THE TERRITORIAL FORCE.

It is a pleasure to record the satisfactory progress that the Territorial movement is making among employers of labour and the encouragement thereby given to recruiting for the Second Line. In London upwards of 300 firms, employing over 100,000 men, have issued notices to their employees that they are willing to grant twenty-one days' holiday every year on full pay to those who, with their sanction, belong to the Territorial Force, and who put in at least fourteen days thereof in camp, while in the country 400 firms have made the same offer. By doing this houses of business are putting the nation under a deep debt of gratitude which should at all times be freely acknowledged, for it is evident that unless employers everywhere offer encouragement and facilities to their men the Territorial movement can neither be popular nor lasting. But matters can only be considered as quite satisfactory when all firms and employers of labour have signed the agreement. At present those who have done so stand to lose more than their fair share by reason of their practical patriotism. This is not right, but one hesitates to think that there are others who see an opportunity of securing an advantage at the expense of their larger-minded fellow-citizens.

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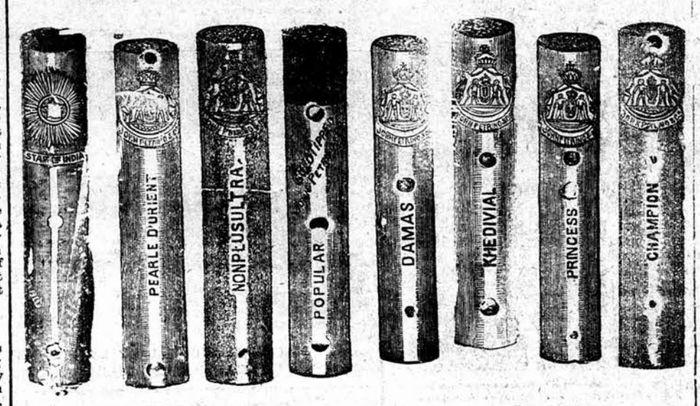

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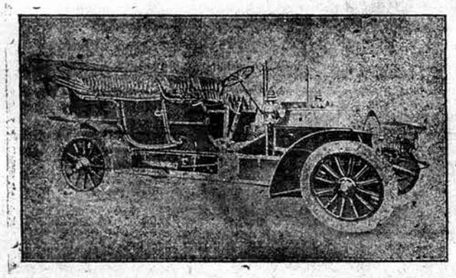

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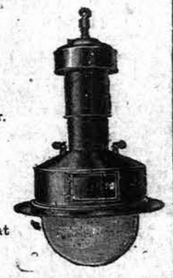

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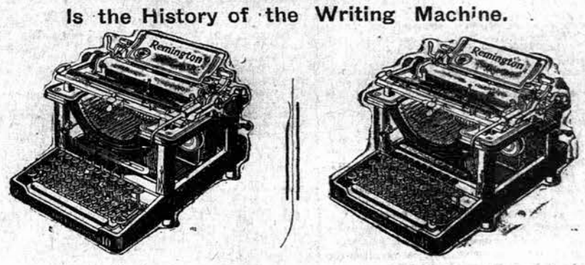

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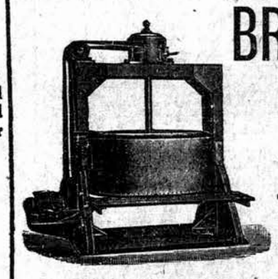

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